

# Iran Uses War Lull To Export

**Tehran Oil Boost Pressures Iraqis To Change Policy**  
By John Kifner  
New York Times Service  
MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraq is taking advantage of a lull in the Gulf fighting to increase oil exports and bolster its economy, Western diplomats said.  
The Iraqis are reported to be exporting more than 2 million barrels a day, up from a range of 1.6 million to 1.8 million barrels a day during the spring. The difference represents an added \$20 million a day, or more, in badly needed foreign exchange.  
In addition, diplomats said Thursday, Tehran appears to be skillfully maneuvering to head off any Iraqi propaganda victory from a U.S. convoy arrives off the coast of Kuwait despite reports of rough seas. Page 5.

# Hart Shortens Trip; Aide Sees '88 Race

**Ex-Senator, Leaving Ireland, Refuses To Affirm or Deny Talk of Candidacy**  
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
GALWAY, Ireland — Gary Hart cut short his vacation in Ireland on Friday after his former campaign manager said that Mr. Hart was likely to renounce his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. He had withdrawn in May amid reports of an extramarital relationship.  
The former senator from Colorado, contacted at a lakeside vacation home by the Irish state broadcasting network, RTE, said Friday that he could "neither confirm nor deny" that he would resume the campaign. Mr. Hart, who had been in Ireland for three weeks on a fishing vacation with his son John, said he was cutting a week off his stay to return to the United States "because of developments."  
Later, however, there were conflicting reports on where Mr. Hart had gone. Some reports said he had flown from Knock Airport in western Ireland to Britain, while the landlady of his cottage said he had left Friday morning and had told her he would fly from Shannon Airport to New York.  
Reporters did not see him pass through Shannon Airport, nor was he seen at Luton Airport outside London, which handles flights from Knock.  
Mr. Hart's former campaign manager, William Dixon, said in a radio interview in Wisconsin on Thursday: "Based on what I know, it is likely Senator Hart will re-enter the presidential race in 30 to 60 days in a nontraditional campaign focused primarily on the issues."  
Mr. Hart, who is married, was considered the Democratic front-runner before he dropped out of the race on May 8 following a newspaper report that he spent part of a weekend with Donna Rice, a Miami model, in his Washington townhouse.  
Another aide, Bill Shore, said that Mr. Hart told him by phone from Ireland late Thursday night that he was "very comfortable with my decision to withdraw."  
Mr. Shore quoted Mr. Hart as saying, "You should be unambiguous with people who ask: I'm not a candidate and I don't have any intention of becoming a candidate."  
Mr. Hart told the Irish broadcast reporter that he had not discussed the situation with Mr. Dixon.  
Pressed to issue an emphatic denial, he declined on the ground that "one thing leads to another and I'm not going to get into a debate here in Ireland. I will neither confirm nor deny."  
Mr. Hart had been staying with Irish friends in a house at Oughter-See HART, Page 5.



**BASQUES CLASH WITH POLICE** — A youth hurls a stone at the police in Bilbao, Spain, after the Spanish flag was raised Friday for a city festival. Radicals want the Basque flag to fly alone. Earlier, in San Sebastián, youths destroyed two French-registered cars to protest recent French deportations of suspected Basque rebels.

# U.S. Cuts Growth Estimate

**Revised GNP, Price Data Give Mixed Signals**  
By Anne Swanson  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. gross national product grew at an annual rate of 2.3 percent in the second quarter, less than previously estimated, the government said Friday, in one of three reports that gave mixed signals about the U.S. economy.  
The government said that U.S. consumer prices rose a scant 0.2 percent in July, the lowest monthly increase so far this year.  
It also reported that after-tax profits of U.S. corporations rose 4.2 percent in the second quarter after falling 3.7 percent in the first quarter.  
The reports had a mixed effect on the markets, which have been looking for signals since the Commerce Department reported last week that the U.S. trade deficit widened dramatically in June.  
The dollar slid in Europe and New York in response to the GNP revision. (Page 7.) Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were narrowly higher although the dollar dampened their advance. (Page 8.)  
The GNP growth figure compared with a original estimate of 2.6 percent. The revision was attributed primarily to the \$15.7 billion trade deficit in June.  
The June trade gap has caused the dollar to fall on world markets, particularly against the yen, since it was reported last week.  
And the White House said Friday that data on exports that contributed to the GNP revision had raised doubts about steady improvement in the trade deficit.  
The Commerce Department said that the big June gap in merchandise trade caused the net exports entry in the GNP calculations to be lowered by \$5.5 billion.  
The lower figure for net exports "does call into question the basic pattern of solid improvement in net exports that had been appearing in earlier estimates," said Leslie Arshat, a deputy White House spokesman. He did not elaborate.  
But economists predicted that the trade situation would improve in coming months and that the U.S. economy would continue to grow at a moderate pace.  
"People should not regard the downward revision" of second-quarter GNP "as a warning sign that the economy is falling apart. It is not," said Donald Straszheim, chief economist of the New York brokerage firm of Merrill Lynch.  
GNP, a measure of the output of the nation's goods and services, grew 4.4 percent in the first quarter, the fastest expansion in almost three years.  
To reach the administration's forecast for 3.2 percent growth for See DATA, Page 5.

# Chun Says 'Subversives' Threaten Reforms

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service  
SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan said Friday that "leftist subversives" are surfacing in increasing numbers and pose "the most serious threat to democratic development" in South Korea.  
Mr. Chun, in what was billed as his last annual press conference before becoming the first South Korean head of state to end power peacefully, said he believed that the nation was on track to hold elections in time for him to resign in February.  
But he warned that "if a handful of such subversives try to agitate the public," then the government "will take resolute action under the law to ensure national security and survival."  
Mr. Chun's pronouncements came as hundreds of labor disputes were disrupting South Korea's economy and politics. The strikes, at small and large plants, have been building since July 1, when Mr. Chun acceded to opposition demands for free elections and other political reforms.  
Mr. Chun's handpicked successor, Roh Tae Woo, head of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, has been sounding conciliatory on labor issues, and other party officials recently indicated that they might make concessions on another contentious issue, the release of political prisoners. But Mr. Chun sounded far less conciliatory on Friday.  
For example, he expressed discouragement about the state of Korean youth. "The way young people dress today and let themselves be carried away by wild music is indicative of their frame of mind," he said.  
And the president appeared to leave little room for release of prisoners beyond the several hundred let out of jail in early July. He said that prosecutors believe that those still behind bars "had unmistakably taken part in espionage, were hard-core leaders of leftist organizations that gave aid and comfort to the enemy or had played a leadership role in extreme subversive activities."  
Opposition leaders and human rights organizations such as Amnesty International have said that a number of prisoners of conscience, not guilty of any crime, remain in jail.  
Mr. Chun also said that North Korea, which has been negotiating for a role as co-host of the 1988 Olympic Games scheduled for Seoul, appears only to want "to obstruct the Games completely by employing whatever tactics are necessary." He predicted that North Korea's threat of a Communist-bloc boycott will not bear fruit.  
"Our armed forces are, of course, See KOREA, Page 5.

a UN security council cease-fire resolution, while at the same time spreading fear among the Arab states of the lower Gulf that they might be drawn into the conflict.  
The effect of the Iranian economic and diplomatic maneuvers, the diplomats said, is to put pressure on Iraq to resume its attacks.  
But Iraq is also under strong pressure not to resume attacks on shipping from the United States, which is committing an ever-increasing flotilla to escort re-registered Kuwaiti tankers under the policy of protecting freedom of navigation.  
Iraq began the so-called "tanker war" in the spring of 1983 for two reasons, diplomats in the Gulf said.  
One reason reflected hope that an oil crisis would induce the superpowers to intervene and bring about an end to the Gulf war, which Iraq began in September 1980.  
The other reason was the great vulnerability of Iran to attacks on oil shipping. Tankers are Iran's only means for sending oil abroad.  
Iraq, which lost its port at Fao to the Iranians in 1980, is still able to send oil abroad by pipeline through Turkey and Saudi Arabia.  
"It's clear that the whole tanker war was in Iraq's interest and was kept going by Iraq," a Western diplomat said.  
Iranian oil exports dropped dramatically in August and September last year, to around 500,000 barrels a day, when Iraq conducted air attacks on the Siri Island loading base. But by this spring, Iran was exporting 1.6 million to 1.8 million barrels a day, according to oil industry reports. This figure, industry sources said, has reached 2 million barrels.  
Oil prices have fluctuated wildly in recent days — from \$18 a barrel up to \$20 and back down to around \$16 — because of fear of a widening conflict. This was followed by a See OIL, Page 5.

# Latin Plan Is Resisted By Honduras

By James LeMay  
New York Times Service  
SAN SALVADOR — Central American foreign ministers appear to have failed to make significant progress toward carrying out a regional peace plan after two days of meetings here, largely because of opposition from Honduras, according to diplomats involved in the talks.  
In what was intended to be the first formal step toward putting into effect the treaty signed two weeks ago by Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, their foreign ministers agreed on Thursday to little more than a declaration that they had constituted themselves as an executive committee to apply the new plan.  
They failed, largely because Honduras, which has been closely allied to the Reagan administration and has provided haven for the Nicaraguan rebels, resisted forming special committees to study methods for accomplishing the goals of the peace plan.  
In particular, the commissions are to study how to achieve a cutoff of outside aid, amnesty, negotiations and cease-fires to end guerrilla wars in the region, according to diplomats involved in the meetings.  
It appears that the decisions of the foreign ministers have to be unanimous in order to be binding.  
The foreign ministers said they would meet again in 30 days in Managua and would fly to Venezuela over the weekend to ask support for their plan from the Contadora group of nations, as well as the United Nations and the Organization of American States.  
The major point of contention at this stage appears to be continued support for the Contras by Honduras and the United States. Nicaragua continues to insist that aid to the Contras be ended immediately, whereas the Reagan administration is demanding that the rebels be maintained to press the Sandinistas to live up to the accord's provisions for political liberalization in Nicaragua.  
In their discussions here the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala appeared to have taken positions that ran contrary to U.S. support for the Contras.  
Three diplomats taking part in the talks said Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador at this early stage appear willing to see aid cut off to Contra rebels in return for emphasizing political pressure on See PEACE, Page 2.



The foreign ministers of five Latin American countries met in San Salvador. From left, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua; Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, El Salvador; Alfonso Cabrera, Guatemala; Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, Costa Rica; and Carlos López Contreras, Honduras.

# Kiosk

## French Hostage Ill, Captors Say

BEIRUT (AP) — Islamic Jihad said Friday that one of its French captives was gravely ill. The Pro-Iranian group threatened to start mistreating its three French and two American hostages if Kuwait did not issue filmed interviews with 17 Shiite Moslem prisoners within 15 days.  
A statement delivered to a Western news agency in West Beirut with a 17-minute videotape of a French hostage, Jean-Paul Kauffmann, did not say which hostage was ill.



Pottery shard shows an ancient Greek ship. A replica of a Greek trireme will soon be joining the Greek navy. Page 14.

# GENERAL NEWS

■ The 4-year-old girl who was the sole survivor of the Detroit air crash is receiving a deluge of gifts and best wishes. Page 3.  
■ Anglo American Corp. dismissed 4,000 striking black miners in South Africa, and one miner was killed. Page 2.

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## Mutual Recriminations By Japan and Soviet Mar Gorbachev's Diplomacy

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The decline in Soviet-Japanese relations, accelerated this week by reciprocal spy charges and expulsions, has turned one of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's most promising foreign policy areas into a major disappointment.

Japanese and Western diplomats attribute the chill to several causes, including a seemingly insurmountable dispute over who owns the Kurile Islands, the technology-diversion case involving the Toshiba Machine Co. and a round of spy allegations.

The Soviet Union on Thursday ordered two Japanese, a naval attaché and a businessman, to leave the country. They were the first expulsions of Japanese by Moscow since World War II and the latest move in an exchange of spy charges and countercharges.

Later, the Japanese government ordered a Soviet deputy trade representative to leave Tokyo, contending that he had refused to submit to police questioning in an industrial espionage case.

Some Western and Japanese diplomats say an underlying force in the deterioration of relations is Ivan I. Kovalenko, the Central Committee's senior official in charge of relations with Japan.

Mr. Kovalenko, who was commandant of a prisoner-of-war camp for Japanese captured in the last days of World War II, is blamed by Japanese officials for promoting a tough and condescending attitude toward Japan.

"He still treats the Japanese as war prisoners," a senior Japanese official said in a recent interview, adding that Soviet officials with friendly views toward Japan were either low-ranking diplomats or foreign trade specialists.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry did not respond on Thursday to a request submitted on Wednesday for an interview with Mr. Kovalenko. On the Soviet side, officials accuse Japan of increased militarization, of toughening trade barriers and of deliberately failing to control anti-Soviet demonstrations by conservatives in their country.

"A cold wind arose, and it was the fault of Tokyo," Mikhail S. Kapitsa, director of the Oriental Studies Institute, said in a television discussion this month.

Westerners who credit Mr. Gorbachev with a generally deft approach to foreign policy — one that

has eschewed cold-war recriminations and emphasized warmer relations with moderate states — have been puzzled that relations with Japan have been such a conspicuous exception.

The exchange of spy charges began in May when Japanese officials arrested four Japanese on charges of selling Soviet diplomats secrets about American F-16 fighter planes and electronic-surveillance aircraft. Four Soviet diplomats accused in the case returned home.

On Thursday, the Soviet Union accused the naval attaché, Nobuhiro Takeshima, and the army attaché, Tomohiro Okamoto, of conducting "intelligence activity" last month during a visit to the Black Sea port of Odessa. Mr. Takeshima was told to leave, while Mr. Okamoto's fate was unclear.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, who announced the expulsion, said that the head of Mitsubishi Corp.'s office in Moscow, Takao Otani, had also been told to leave for trying to obtain classified commercial information.

The Japanese have denied the allegations.

Less than a year ago, Japanese diplomats talked excitedly of Mr. Gorbachev's possible visit to Tokyo, and Soviet officials were enthusiastic about joint business ventures that would bring them Japanese technology.

The foreign ministers exchanged visits last year for the first time in a decade. Soviet officials, lifting regulations imposed in 1975, allowed Japanese citizens to visit without passports or visas, relatives' graves on disputed islands north of Hokkaido.

Now, Japanese officials say a visit by Mr. Gorbachev is out of the question until at least next year, business interest has dwindled and attacks on Japan have become regular features on the nightly television news in Moscow.

Japanese diplomats say discussions bogged down when Tokyo insisted that Mr. Gorbachev's visit be the occasion for Soviet concessions on the contested Kuriles, the island chain taken by the Soviet Union in 1945. Japan demands the return of the islands, while Soviet officials say that Japan renounced any claim to them in a 1951 peace treaty.

The relationship was further battered in May, when Toshiba was charged with illegally selling the Soviet Union four computer-controlled milling machines that helped the Soviet Navy build quieter submarines by precise propeller shaping.

The case led the Japanese government to bar two companies from trading with the Communist bloc and brought threats of American reprisals against Japanese companies.

A Western diplomat knowledgeable in Asian affairs said that the Japanese relationship had suffered because of deep historic mistrust of Russia and, also, Japan's close alliance with the United States.

"It's not just clumsiness, although that's a factor," the diplomat said. "Even among the smartest Soviets, Japan is a bit of a blind spot."



DOUBLE-DECKER BUSES STOPPED — A London bus driver had time to read his newspaper Friday amid idle buses at Victoria Station's garage. Workers who maintain the city's double-decker buses held their second 24-hour strike in two weeks. They are protesting government plans to open about half the bus routes to private companies.

## 2d Postmortem Leaves Hess Family Unconvinced That He Killed Himself

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WUNSEDE, West Germany — A second autopsy has failed to convince the family of Rudolf Hess that his death was a suicide, the family's lawyer said Friday.

Allied authorities have said that Hess, 93, killed himself Monday by strangling himself with an electrical cord after leaving a suicide note.

"The doubts about the suicide assertion have not been removed in any way," said the lawyer, Alfred Seidl.

He said Dr. Wolfgang Spann, a Munich specialist in forensic medicine, conducted the autopsy Friday at the family's request.

Mr. Seidl said impressions on Hess' neck showed the "influence of an outside, violent force."

He added, "Whether these impressions come from a cord, we don't know." He did not elaborate, but he has indicated previously that he

believes someone else may have killed the former Hitler deputy.

Mr. Seidl said the body was now at the Forensic Medicine Institute of the University of Munich. The family will release full results of the second autopsy Monday, he said.

Mr. Seidl confirmed that the family had first taken the body to a funeral home in Fürth, near Nuremberg, but said the mayor had ordered the body removed from the city Thursday night.

Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union, joint administrators of Spandau Prison, where Hess was held in West Berlin, said a thorough autopsy and a note found in his trouser pocket showed that he had killed himself.

Karl Walter, mayor of Wunsede in northern Bavaria, near the U.S. military airfield where the Allies delivered the body to the family, said he feared that the delay of

the funeral would give Nazi sympathizers time to gather for the ceremony. The funeral now will not take place before next week.

In West Berlin, an Allied spokesman said that experts from the four powers were continuing their examination of evidence in the case and that a complete report would be published later.

The controversy is turning Hess into a martyr for neo-Nazis. Federal security officials warned of possible attacks on Allied installations.

Police in Frankfurt said Friday that they had arrested two young far-right extremists who they said tried to set off a homemade bomb at the city's main rail station.

They said a note claiming "revenge for Rudolf Hess" had been found in the home of one of the men. (AP, Reuters)

## 4,000 Miners Dismissed in South Africa; Striker Slain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corp. dismissed 4,000 striking black miners Friday at the Western Holdings mine in Orange Free State. About 44,000 other South African miners were threatened with dismissal, and a miner was killed when security officers fired on strikers.

The company said the 4,000 miners had voted themselves out of their jobs by refusing to return to work.

The action brought to about 10,000 the number of South African strikers dismissed since the National Union of Mineworkers started a strike Aug. 8 for higher wages at gold and coal mines.

The union said Friday that security officers fired lethal ammunition and rubber bullets at strikers Thursday night, killing a man, at the Libanon gold mine operated by Gold Fields about 40 kilometers southwest of Johannesburg.

Gold Fields disputed the union's account. The company said a miner was killed and 20 seriously injured when an "armed mob of 250 people," including miners, stormed the gate of a hostel at Libanon.

The company said the attackers "were under the influence of narcotics and a witch doctor." Mine security personnel fired on them with rubber bullets, Gold Fields said.

The company denied reports that the strike had spread at Libanon. "The situation is calm and all the shifts at the mine are working as normal," it said.

The union said more than 320 miners had been injured and about 300 arrested so far.

On Aug. 11, the Trans Natal Coal Corp. said a nonstriking miner was found "apparently murdered" in his hostel bed, but it did not explicitly charge that he was killed for defying the strike.

Also Friday, a bus carrying black miners plunged down a cliff, killing 60 persons and injuring 30, South African Broadcasting Corp. said.

The bus was taking the miners from Odendaalsburg, a mining town in Orange Free State, to Port Elizabeth on the south coast, the report said. Many miners who work in Orange Free State are from Ciskei, a black homeland near the site of the accident.

The miners' union said it had no information indicating that strikers were aboard the bus.

The union said that 6,000 strikers were fired Thursday. Anglo American said that in addition to the 4,000 dismissed at Western Holdings it had given 16,000 at three other mines until Monday to return to work or be dismissed.

Two other companies, Gencor and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, have ordered 28,000 men to return to work.

About 300,000 men are believed to have joined the strike. This week, owners threatened to close several mines.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the union, said at a news conference Thursday night that threats made the strikers more determined to achieve their demands for a 30-percent pay increase and better working conditions.

"They are so determined," he said, "they are prepared to be dismissed en bloc and go home rather than continue working for the Chamber of Mines for starvation wages."

There have been no talks so far between the union and the Chamber of Mines, an association of large South African mining companies.

Anglo American has refused to improve its offer of a wage increase of up to 23.4 percent.

The gold and coal fields, badly disrupted by the strike, are a mainstay of the South African economy. (Reuters, AP)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 5,000 Protest Fuel Prices in Manila

MANILA (Reuters) — About 5,000 leftist demonstrators protesting rising gasoline prices burned effigies of President Corason C. Aquino on Friday, the fourth anniversary of the assassination of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The demonstrators marched through a busy commercial district in central Manila chanting anti-government slogans and waving placards that said: "Roll down gasoline prices" and "Reduce fuel taxes."

Philippine troops, behind barbed-wire barricades and backed by the trucks and water cannon, blocked the marchers on a bridge near the presidential palace. Leaders of the protest were allowed to bring a petition to Mrs. Aquino's office demanding a reduction of gasoline prices and nationalization of oil companies in the Philippines.

2 More U.K. Shooting Victims Die

HUNGERFORD, England (AP) — A 63-year-old woman died during the night and a 34-year-old man died Friday, bringing to 16 the number of people killed by Michael Ryan in Britain's worst mass murder.

Myrtle Gibbs, an invalid confined to a wheelchair, died late Thursday of multiple gunshot wounds at Princess Margaret's Hospital in Swindon. Her husband, Victor, 66, died trying to restrain Ryan from his line of fire on Wednesday. Ian Playle, from the nearby town of Newbury, died Friday afternoon; the police said. Thirteen others remained hospitalized with injuries. Ryan killed himself after the massacre.

Meanwhile, the British Broadcasting Corp. said Friday that it would postpone showing a violent television drama, "Body Contact," out of respect for the victims of the Hungerford killings.

Demjanjuk Witness Attempts Suicide

JERUSALEM (AP) — Anne Pritchard, a U.S. defense witness whose testimony crumbled under cross-examination at the trial of John Demjanjuk, tried to commit suicide Friday, hospital sources said. They said Mrs. Pritchard, 40, who slit a wrist and took an unknown number of aspirin, was in stable condition.

Mrs. Pritchard, who had presented herself as a specialist with a doctorate in criminal psychology, acknowledged during cross-examination Wednesday that she had not completed her psychology studies and been professionally accredited. The court, with the consent of the defense, threw out her testimony.

The defense had called Mrs. Pritchard to challenge the authenticity of a key document in the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk, who is accused of being the SS guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" at the Treblinka death camp in Poland during World War II.

3 Die in Washington Helicopter Crash

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three passengers were killed and the pilot was seriously injured when a Bell Jet Ranger helicopter crashed Friday into the Potomac River.

The five-seat helicopter, on a flight to photograph Washington, crashed just south of a bridge near the city's waterfront, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said. Several witnesses were reported to have told the police that the helicopter had been "apparently having mechanical difficulties."

It was the 23d crash of a Jet Ranger this year; 15 persons have been killed in the incidents. Aviation experts noted, however, that the helicopter is widely used and that the accident rate does not appear to be exceedingly high.

For the Record

The Ivory Coast's minister of transport, Aoussou Koffi, has been felled in good health after being kidnapped Sunday, President Felix Houphouët-Boigny announced Friday. He gave no other details. (AP)

A man and a child were killed in south London and 18 people injured when a gas explosion demolished a three-story apartment block Friday. Rescuers were still searching for two or three people believed trapped under rubble. (AP)

The lower house of the Zambian Parliament voted Friday to abolish reserved seats for whites. Five white members left the chamber to shout "goodbye." The bill must still pass the Senate. (Reuters)

At least 250 Dinka tribesmen in Sudan were massacred when soldiers went on a rampage 10 days ago in the southern town of Wan. Western diplomats said Friday in Khartoum. They said the tribesmen were suspected of collaborating with rebels. (Reuters)

Madeline Rost, 19, the West German who landed a small plane near Red Square in May, will be tried on charges of violating international flight rules in an open session of the Soviet Supreme Court starting Sept. 2, the Tass news agency said Friday. (Reuters)

The death toll from monsoon floods in Bangladesh rose Friday to 510, while the Press Trust of India reported that three weeks of rains and floods in eastern and northeastern India have claimed 255 lives. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Boston to Seek Airport Restrictions

BOSTON (UPI) — Officials at Logan International Airport here say that their facility is a dangerous "daily air show" and that they plan to seek permission to restrict private planes and discourage landings at peak times, it was reported Friday.

John Viragiano, vice chairman of the Massachusetts Port Authority board, that oversees the airport, said the board would ask the federal government to allow it to impose fees and restrictions to force airlines to spread out flights throughout the day. The Boston Globe reported.

James McCarthy, a spokesman for the Air Transport Association, which represents the major airlines, said the proposal was the first of its kind at a major U.S. airport.

A Providence-Boston Airlines DC-9 plane, on a flight from Boston to Hyannis, Massachusetts, with 27 persons on board, returned to Boston where it made an emergency landing Thursday after one of its engines caught fire, officials said. No injuries were reported. (UPI)

A Northwest Airlines 747 jetliner bound from Tokyo to Seattle with 354 people on board developed engine trouble over the Pacific, prompting an unscheduled landing Wednesday at Anchorage, Alaska, Northwest officials said Thursday.

A Northwest Airlines pilot reported seeing a group of about five parachutists drifting over downtown Chicago on Thursday, while a United Airlines pilot said he nearly hit helium balloons in the same area, a Federal Aviation Administration official said. (AP)

Traffic controllers at Barcelona airport were to strike Saturday and Aug. 29 over a pay dispute, a strike committee said Friday. The committee said 40 percent of Barcelona's air traffic would be affected and that an undetermined number of flights in northeastern Spain would be delayed or canceled. (AP)

PEACE: Honduras Balks at Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the Sandinists to open their political system and to offer aid to leftist rebel groups.

Contra leaders arrived here Thursday and, apparently in an effort to make the best of a peace plan that could cut off their military aid, said they would formally accept the treaty Friday in a meeting with President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador.

A senior contra official said that the rebels would make four demands in accepting the treaty: that they be allowed to negotiate directly with the Sandinists; that they be given access to the press in Nicaragua; that, if some of them decide to accept an amnesty and return to Nicaragua, their personal security would be guaranteed; and that international observers accompany them as guarantors of their well-being.

In what seemed to be a shift of position, however, El Salvador appears to have swung at least partly away from a previous policy of more or less openly backing the contra war against the Sandinists.

Salvadoran officials said they have shifted to a less outspoken position because they believe the regional accord signed two weeks ago in Guatemala sharply strengthens the Duarte government in its confrontation with leftist rebels here.

Honduras is particularly concerned, diplomats here said, that an international verification commission, called for in the new treaty, will demand to visit well-known contra bases in Honduras.

As a consequence, Honduras quietly but persistently delays procedural points and efforts to immediately form working groups during the talks here.

The peace treaty, which is to be implemented by Nov. 7, calls for freedom of the press and freedom to organize politically. It also calls for negotiations, amnesties, and cut-off of all outside aid to guerrilla wars in the region.

North Challenge Rejected

A U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld the investigation of the Iran-contra affair by Lawrence Walsh, the special prosecutor, rejecting a legal challenge by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North. Reuters reported from Washington.

Colonel North's attorneys argued that Mr. Walsh's appointment was unconstitutional.

The appeals court also ordered Thursday that Colonel North's main target of the investigation turn over a handwriting sample to face prison for contempt of court.

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## Heard the One About Reagan and the Soviets?

### One-Liners Help Lighten His Load

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service  
SANTA BARBARA, California — While on vacation at his ranch near here, President Ronald Reagan is catching up on some favorite pastimes: riding horses, clearing brush and collecting jokes about the Soviet people.

"You know I have a recent hobby," the president remarked in a speech on economic matters earlier this month. "I have been collecting stories that I can tell, or prove are being told by the citizens of the Soviet Union."

— Peggy Noonan, former speechwriter

The president needs a joke right away, so he can relax. As soon as he gets a laugh, he's O.K.

Mr. Reagan is also adept at spontaneous quips and "consciously" uses them to defuse a tense situation, Ms. Noonan added.

He is the same in private, according to his advisers. The trait can be irritating even to friends and supporters, who sometimes complain that the president disrupts serious discussion with one of his stories.

Visitors sometimes leave sessions with the president feeling frustrated and even a bit alarmed. Sometimes, people who have met with the president report he seems to retreat into his story-telling as a deliberate way of avoiding tough questions or confrontations.

While Soviet stories have long been a staple of the president's routine, only recently has he started referring to them as a hobby.

Here are two more from his current collection:

• What are the four things with which Soviet agriculture? Spring, summer, winter and fall.

• What is the definition of a Communist? Someone who has read the works of Marx and Lenin.

Another example from the president's current cache of Soviet stories concerns an American who tells a Soviet man that the United

States is so free he can stand in front of the White House and yell, "To hell with Ronald Reagan." The Soviet man replies: "That's nothing. I can stand in front of the Kremlin and yell, 'To hell with Ronald Reagan,' too."

While Mr. Reagan's jokes do express sympathy for the Soviet people, they do not seem to take account of the changes in Soviet society developing under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Of course, the president also thinks the jokes are funny, and humor has always been an important part of his public delivery.

Peggy Noonan, a former White House speechwriter, said she included at least one joke at the beginning of every speech.

"The president needs a joke right away, so he can relax," she said. "As soon as he gets a laugh, he's O.K."

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Cecilia Cichan, 4, with her brother, David.

## A Deluge of Sympathy for Crash Survivor

By Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service  
ANN ARBOR, Michigan — Four-year-old Cecilia Cichan, the sole survivor of the second worst airline disaster in U.S. history, asked for her mother as soon as she regained consciousness and demanded a doll she carried aboard the fatal flight, her grandfather said.

Her parents and brother were among the victims in the crash Aug. 16 of a Northwest Airlines jet at Detroit Metropolitan Airport. At least 156 persons died.

On Thursday, nurses brought Cecilia a substitute doll from a room overflowing with teddy bears, balloons, flowers, dolls and other gifts sent her by well-wishers, in an outpouring of sympathy that has reached across the United States and abroad.

Later in the day, she underwent four hours of surgery at C.S. Mott Children's Hospital in Ann Arbor. Doctors made several skin grafts on her burned arms and legs and performed other burn care, a hospital spokesman said.

"The doctors were very pleased," Anthony Cichan, the girl's grandfather, said. "She's not out of it by a long ways, but she's moving in the right direction."

Mr. Cichan, a real estate invest-

or from Maple Glen, Pennsylvania, was excited that the child had uttered her first words since the crash.

"She said, 'My name is Cecilia Cichan,'" he said earlier on an ABC television program. "She asked for her mother and her grandpop and later on she demanded her doll."

As Mr. Cichan spoke in a hos-

pital hallway, an employee brought him two floral arrangements. The card on one said, "Our prayers for your miracle—the family of David Dodd, co-pilot of Flight 255." Mr. Dodd died in the crash.

Also killed were Cecilia's father, Michael Cichan, a botany professor at Arizona State University; her mother, Paula, and her brother David, 6. The family was returning to their home in Tempe, Arizona, after visiting relatives in the Philadelphia area.

The card from Dodd family

was one of hundreds that arrived since the heavily bandaged and barely recognizable Cecilia was identified late Monday by her relatives. The main clues to her identity were a chipped front tooth and purple polish on her fingernails.

Among the gifts she has received are 16 teddy bears, a 3-foot-tall (90-centimeter) doll that walks, a 4-foot-high tiger and a 6-

Her condition was listed Friday as serious but improving. The hospital spokesman said it would be up to a week before doctors know how successful operation on Thursday had been.

Officials have said that preliminary findings from flight recorders data indicated that the wing flaps were extended, contradicting earlier reports they were in the wrong position, officials said Thursday, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Romulus, Michigan.

A co-pilot who saw the takeoff of the fatal flight said the wing flaps were extended, contradicting earlier reports they were in the wrong position, officials said Thursday, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Romulus, Michigan.

John Lauber, a National Transportation Safety Board member, said the witness, a co-pilot on another Northwest flight, was one of four pilots who saw the takeoff of the jet.

The co-pilot "noticed that the flaps and slats were down. They were in the extended position. This is his report of what he saw," Mr. Lauber said.

He said the other three pilots did not notice anything that looked unusual, which would include flaps set for the wrong position.

## AIDS Tests for Patients Urged at U.S. Hospitals

By Michael Spencer  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Federal health officials have issued guidelines that suggest for the first time that hospital patients be tested for the AIDS virus.

The recommendation Thursday by the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta departs from its policy of advising against widespread AIDS testing in U.S. hospitals.

But in releasing new standards for protecting the nation's 6.5 million health care workers from the spread of the HIV virus, the agency "noted the need for health care workers to consider all patients as potentially infected with HIV."

Human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, which cripples the body's immune system.

"This is a compromise really," said Dr. Harold Jaffe, chief of the epidemiology branch of the AIDS program at the Centers for Disease Control. "There is no real data to suggest that testing would increase the safety of health care workers."

But the reality is that some AIDS testing has already begun and this document attempts to assure that it will not result in the denial of treatment to those who test positive.

Anxiety about contracting the virus has risen among health care

workers since the centers reported in May that three hospital workers had been infected with the AIDS virus after being accidentally splashed with the blood of infected patients.

They were the first reported cases of health care workers contracting the virus after a single exposure to blood by a means other than a needle prick.

Last month in Atlanta, the Centers for Disease Control convened a panel of health care experts to help draft the guidelines.

The guidelines announced Thursday lay out specific criteria for hospital testing programs, among them obtaining consent, informing patients of results, assuring confidentiality and guaranteeing that a positive test result will not result in denial of needed care.

The guidelines do not have the force of law.

Opponents of testing hospital patients for the AIDS virus say that patients who test positive inevitably will be neglected and mistreated, receiving poor treatment.

"This is the first major step toward a two-class health system in this country," said Jordan Barab, health and safety coordinator for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which represents 300,000 of health care professionals. "There will be the AIDS patients with the stickers on their charts and the special wards. And then there will be all the rest."

The rules call for health care workers to treat all blood and bodily fluids as possibly infected. They note that the increasing prevalence of AIDS infection in the U.S. population means increasing risk for health care workers.

■ **New Dormancy Estimate**  
Scientists reported Thursday that AIDS appears to be dormant in an average of eight years in adults who are infected by tainted blood and eventually develop the disease, and about two years in very young children thus infected, The Associated Press reported from New York.

The eight-year estimate, a statistical projection from data on 297 AIDS victims who were infected with the virus from blood or blood products, compares with previous estimates of 4.5 years and 15 years. The study, reported in the British journal Nature, does not necessarily apply to people infected through other means, one of its authors said.

■ **Sofia Names Its Candidate For UNESCO**  
The Associated Press

VIENNA — Nikola Todorov, a member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, has been nominated by the Sofia government as a candidate for director general of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The candidacy of Mr. Todorov, who has been a member of UNESCO's Executive Committee since 1972, was announced this week by the Bulgarian news agency BTA.

Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal is nearing the end of a second term as head of the organization of 159 nations based in Paris. His replacement is expected to be elected at the General Conference, which begins a six-week session in Paris in October.

Mr. Mbow has said that he will not seek a third term, but he is believed to have widespread support in the African group. A leading candidate for the Asian group is Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan. Several Western nations support Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias of Uruguay.

Prince Sruddhin Aga Khan, the former head of the UN Refugee Commission, has also been mentioned.

## Suspect Held In High-Tech Sale to Soviet

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service  
A fugitive under indictment for illegally exporting millions of dollars worth of computer equipment to the Soviet Union has been captured, not through a high-tech technology sting or amid crates of microchips, but after being spotted by a Canadian policeman while on a fishing trip in the Yukon.

At a time when investigators use sophisticated electronic tracking devices, wiretapping and elaborate deceptions to draw out "techno-bandits," U.S. officials were astounded Thursday by the old-fashioned police work that resulted in the arrest of Charles J. McVey II.

"The only thing missing was a trusty dog named Lass," said a federal official who had been involved in previous efforts to track down Mr. McVey.

For four years he has been stop the 10-most-wanted list of Project Exodus, the U.S. Customs Service's effort to stop the sale of Western high-technology goods to the Soviet bloc.

A spokesman for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said Thursday that Mr. McVey was arrested Wednesday in Teslin, in the Yukon Territory, and would be taken to Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. McVey has been sought in the United States and Europe since he was named in a 23-count indictment in Los Angeles in March 1983.

The indictment charged that since the late 1970s Mr. McVey had headed a group of companies that diverted microcomputers, scientific instruments and satellite-imaging equipment to institutes and military centers in the Soviet Union through a freight forwarder in Zurich, Rolf Leinhardt, and a Soviet trade official, Yuri Boyarinov.

Much of the equipment, which was primarily shipped through Switzerland, is barred from export outside the West.

According to Corporal Craig Loney of the RCMP criminal operations division in Whitehorse, photographs of Mr. McVey had been distributed in the Yukon some time ago, after American officials heard that he liked to fish in northwestern Canada.

Mr. McVey's case has been considered somewhat unusual by the U.S. authorities because he is one of the few Americans on the Exodus list. Most are foreign nationals who use third parties in the United States to buy sensitive equipment and then divert it once it gets to Europe or South America.

In his shipments, Mr. McVey did not obtain export licenses from the U.S. Department of Commerce, which last year barred him from engaging in international commerce. At the time, S. Bruce Smart Jr., the undersecretary of commerce, said the items Mr. McVey had shipped "have direct military uses and are controlled for national security reasons."

Mr. McVey is said to have left the United States shortly after a shipment designed for the Space Institute in Moscow was seized by the Customs Service in Houston.

## Widespread Lack of Child Support Is Cited in U.S. and Linked to Poverty

By Spencer Rich  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Of 8.8 million women in the United States with children under 21 whose fathers are not living at home, only 2.1 million received full child-support payments from the absent father, the Census Bureau has reported.

The rest of the mothers, according to the survey of 1985 data, lacked a child-support order, or, despite having one, received no money or less than the stipulated amount.

Payments for those women receiving child support averaged \$2,220 annually, down from \$2,530 in 1983 after adjustments for inflation.

The census survey showed huge differences among races. Seven of 10 white mothers had been awarded support, but only a third of the black mothers and two-fifths of the Hispanic mothers got support.

The report is certain to reinforce the growing consensus among policy makers that nonpayment by absent fathers is an important cause of poverty, requiring strong new laws.

Wayne A. Stanton, administrator of the Aid to Families With Dependent Children program in the Department of Health and Human Services, said the numbers show that "full use of child-support enforcement laws is crucial to ensuring that millions of children receive the support they need and deserve."

Mr. Stanton also is director of the Office of Child Support Enforcement.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and sponsor of welfare legislation that includes new enforcement provisions, said: "These figures show the need for automatic wage withholding. The failure of absent parents, fathers 90 percent of the time, to support their own children is a leading cause of poverty in America."

Although the proportion of Americans with income below the government's official poverty line was 13.6 percent in 1986, the bureau report found that it was 32 percent in the 8.8 million families with absent fathers.

Mr. Moynihan's bill requires automatic wage deduction by employers of child-support payments owed by their employees, even if the individual is not in arrears on payments. It includes provisions to establish paternity as a step toward obtaining child-support orders.

The Census Bureau report said that of the 8.8 million mothers, 3.4 million had no child-support order, although about half wanted one.

Another million had support orders or agreements, which did not call for payments in 1985 for a variety of reasons, such as death of the absent father or children exceeding the age of eligibility.

That left 4.4 million with valid court orders or agreements entitling them to child-support pay-

ments in 1985, the bureau said. But only 2.1 million were receiving the full amount due.

Another 1.1 million were getting partial payments, and the remaining 1.1 million were getting nothing at all despite having a valid order.

The bureau found that the 4.4 million women who were entitled to payments were due a total of \$10.9 billion from the absent fathers. But the actual amount received was \$7.2 billion.

Further, four-fifths of the women who were divorced or remarried had child-support awards, and most of them received something. But less than a fifth of single mothers who had never married had such awards, and the amount actually received was only half the \$2,220 average of all women receiving payments.

The report also looked at alimony payments, finding that of 19.1 million women in 1985 who had ever been divorced or currently were separated from their hus-

bands, only 840,000 were due alimony payments in 1985 and 616,000 were receiving them.

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## As President, Reagan Clocks Over a Year in California

WASHINGTON Post Service  
SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan will pass a milestone during his 25-day vacation in California, which he is spending primarily at his mountain ranch northwest of here.

By the time Mr. Reagan returns to Washington on Sept. 6, he will have spent more than a year of his presidency in California, where he served as governor for eight years and plans to live after leaving office in 1989.

When Mr. Reagan completes his current trip, he will have been in California during 374 days of his presidency, including 290 days at the 688-acre (276-hectare) Rancho del Cielo. Most of the other 84 days were spent in the Los Angeles area, where Mr. Reagan has long lived, or in Palm Springs, where the Reagans vacation each year at Christmas.



Two officers escorting a protester away from the scene of a demonstration in Panama.

## Dozens Hurt or Arrested in Panama As Police Break Up Student Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PANAMA CITY — Police fired bird shot and tear gas to break up an anti-government protest outside the University of Panama campus, injuring dozens of students, according to witnesses. They said a number of students were arrested.

The incidents Thursday night were the first major violence in Panama since July 29.

Protests began in early June against the country's de facto ruler, General Manuel Antonio Noriega. The students are affiliated with the opposition National Civic Crusade, which is calling for full democracy and an end to military influence over the nominal civilian government.

Witnesses said the students threw stones at police, burned a car and set fire to piles of rubbish and tires.

A medic giving first aid to students said he had treated "dozens and dozens" nicked in the face, arms, legs or back by bird shot.

No police figures were available on the number of people arrested or injured.

A pro-government television station said General Noriega had ordered that those arrested be released to their parents or priests.

President Eric Arturo Delvalle issued a decree Monday banning demonstrations unless they were authorized and did not block streets. The television broadcast said city authorities had prohibited the demonstration Thursday.

The trouble began when about 200 students were stopped by police lines as they tried to march from the campus to a protest rally

at a church. The students retreated and police charged when they ventured out again.

"We have only stones. They have the guns," said José Mendoza, 30, a law student. "We started this march peacefully and this is what happens."

Eight students, most of them women, were bundled into a police truck. Also with them was a weeping schoolboy in a blue uniform who said he was 12 years old.

Later, the students, their numbers swelled to several hundred, stood outside the campus gates, jeering, hurling stones, burning bouquets and setting a car ablaze.

Police advanced, firing tear gas, which wafted across the streets, affecting pedestrians two blocks away. Police also moved onto the Via España, the main thoroughfare of the financial district, firing bird shot and tear gas as the trouble threatened to spread.

Protests against General Noriega broke out after his former second-in-command, Colonel Roberto Díaz Herrera, accused him of corruption, electoral fraud and involvement in the death of an opposition figure. Colonel Díaz was arrested last month. (Reuters, AP)

## Sofia Names Its Candidate For UNESCO

The Associated Press  
VIENNA — Nikola Todorov, a member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, has been nominated by the Sofia government as a candidate for director general of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

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Mr. Mbow has said that he will not seek a third term, but he is believed to have widespread support in the African group. A leading candidate for the Asian group is Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan. Several Western nations support Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias of Uruguay.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Pawned American Honor

A startling historical thunderbolt has just dropped, almost as an afterthought to the Iran-contra investigation: the United States came close to using South Africa as a paymaster for the contra rebels in Nicaragua. Is there no end to the American honor that the Reagan administration is willing to spend in this hapless cause?

The South African initiative took place in 1984, before Congress tightened the Boland restrictions on U.S. help for the contras. The motive, evidently, was to help contras and to develop a working relationship between the CIA and South African operatives, with special regard to Angola. At the time, the CIA was barred by another congressional amendment from taking part in Angola's civil war.

Even then, the idea of making common cause with a racist regime would have stirred wide disgust. Context makes the disclosure still more offensive. It is only one in a series of administration luges in Central America that have traduced policies and principle. President Reagan has been so blindly ardent on Nicaragua that officials following his lead have on one occasion after another approved schemes that soured into national embarrassments.

The Argentine Connection. In its zeal to train a rebel force to oppose the Sandinists, the Reagan administration early obtained help from Argentina, then under the most ruthless military dictatorship in Latin America. Argentine officers worked with former Somozan National Guardsmen to train an exile force; this was the origin of the contras. When Mr. Reagan subsequently backed Britain in the Falkland war, the junta cried betrayal, believing

it had earned at least U.S. neutrality. The World Court Debacle. What brought on the Boland amendment was the failure of William Casey, the CIA director, to inform Congress that the CIA was lawlessly mining Nicaraguan waters. When Managua appealed to the World Court, the Reagan administration boycotted the tribunal—and shrugged off a near-unanimous finding in Nicaragua's favor.

Supremacy as Beggar. Denied funds for the contras by Congress, the administration begged for contributions from Saudi Arabia and Brunei, agreeing to their conditions that the aid remain secret. Their willingness to help the administration circumvent Congress bought them unhealthy leverage over U.S. policy. Elliott Abrams, the State Department fund-raiser, then lied to Congress about a solicitation he later characterized as demeaning and humiliating.

The Iran Arms Diversion. Whatever the administration's original reason for trading arms for hostages, an additional reason soon blossomed: the chance to divert millions in arms sales profits to the contras. Once again, contra fever led the administration to do what it promised it would never do: deal with terrorists. Mr. Reagan has spent the last nine months struggling to recover his credibility.

It's not hard to see why South Africa could have been tempted to come to the aid of the contras. Doing so would have earned it rearmament support from Washington, apartheid or no apartheid. But could any administration official have thought for one minute that South Africa aid for the contras was worth pawning a part of America's soul?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Tehran Becomes Cheeky

Iranian minesweepers: it sounds like a contradiction in terms. But even though, by agreement of everyone but Iran, it is Iranian-made mines that threaten Gulf navigation, Iranian minesweepers are now out there in international waters trying to pick up mines. Operating in units equipped and trained by the United States in the old days, they are the latest recruits to an international flotilla that includes the Americans, Soviets, British and French, with others perhaps to come.

This development goes beyond the factionalism or disarray or division of labor, whatever it is, that allows Iran to engage in mining and sweeping at the same time. Iran is coming to grant that no Gulf country has a greater interest than it does in free navigation. Unlike Iraq, Iran does not yet have pipelines to carry out the oil that finances its part of the Iran-Iraq war. Did Iran neglect this key fact for a while? In attacking the shipping of Iraq's allies, did it ignore that Americans and others might react by helping to keep sea-lanes open? That this new naval presence, while inhibiting Iraq from attacks on Iranian shipping, would also put foreign navies into waters that the Iranians insist are theirs alone to control?

To control and to police, Iranian authorities, denying they laid the mines or command the boats that now endanger Gulf traffic, declare that they can perform whatever naval services are required and that the foreign ships can go home. To advertise this claim, they invited Western reporters aboard one of the minesweepers this week. Tehran's minesweepers are welcome: they should know just where to look for the mines. It is cheeky of Tehran, however, to expect the very Gulf states it menaces to entrust the protection of their shipping to Ayatollah Khomeini.

A better idea was offered the other day by President Reagan's national security adviser, Frank Carlucci. "If the danger recedes," he said, "the escorting" by the U.S. Navy "can stop." Iran, though it has strong on issuing general threats, does not acknowledge responsibility for specific shipping attacks, attributing them to an "invisible hand." But if it is serious in urging the U.S. Navy to leave the Gulf, it should want to test this commitment by a ranking official stating the simple condition on which the United States would end the naval operations that Iran finds so offensive.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Sad Choices in Haiti

The Reagan administration rightly presses Latin military dictators from Panama to Paraguay to yield power to civilian democrats. But in Haiti it supports Lieutenant General Henri Namphy's discredited junta as long as it adheres to its announced timetable and ground rules for transition to elected government. Going along with the military is a sensible course because Haiti simply doesn't have other functioning political institutions.

The elections now scheduled for November offer the only hope for a better alternative. Abandoning the junta undoubtedly would lead to postponement, at the very least, of the November vote. Paradoxically, an undemocratic junta thus seems democracy's best bet. Meanwhile the junta's record inspires scant confidence, and its commitment to a free and orderly election process cannot be taken for granted. It has squandered 18 months without producing any meaningful economic or political development. Haitians are still as poor and desperate

as they were when Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to the Riviera on a U.S.-supplied jet last year. In June, the junta tried to supersede an independent electoral commission, backing down only under considerable popular and diplomatic pressure. Washington's inclusion, since, at least 40 civilians have died at the hands of soldiers or police. One victim was a presidential candidate. In response to popular protest, the military has been nothing but rigid. It has protected the jobs and fortunes of notorious Duvalierist thugs. These groups have an interest in provoking disorder in an attempt to derail the electoral process and keep their military protectors in power indefinitely.

Breaking the pledge to hold free elections would necessarily mean a break with the United States. Washington will have to keep a watchful eye and hope the elections provide an opening for genuine democracy to emerge. Sadly, there is no alternative.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### The Nazi Legacy Will Linger

The death of Rudolf Hess in Spandau Prison brings to a close the story of the attempt at the Nuremberg trials to bring the leaders of the Third Reich to justice for their crimes committed in the name of the German people. Now that its last inmate is dead, Spandau may soon share the fate of the Chancellery and Hitler's villa at Berchtesgaden and be torn down to prevent it from becoming the object of a neo-Nazi cult. The physical monuments of the Third Reich are easy to destroy; far more difficult to expunge are the political and moral vestiges of the Nazi regime, the consequences of which a divided Germany will continue to bear for a long time to come.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

### The Road Back to Damascus

The United States is returning its ambassador to Damascus, from where he was withdrawn last year following proof of Syrian

complicity in terrorism. The decision marks another small step toward the rehabilitation of Syria in the West, and one reason commonly given for encouraging warmer relations with President Hafez al-Assad is the influence he might have upon Tehran as the ayatollahs' most important ally. So far there is little evidence to support this.

The offer by Hafez Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian parliament, to use his best offices to secure the hostages' release likely owes as much to political infighting in Tehran as it does to outside intervention. Anyway, his warning that a reciprocal U.S. gesture is needed—pressure on Israel and Kuwait to release terrorists—makes such a deal unthinkable. So the real reason that relations with Syria cannot be rejected is that Mr. Assad is the only conduit of even half-reliable information on the hostages. This conduit must be explored, which is why there is an argument for the return of the U.S. ambassador to Damascus. But nothing more than is necessary for that purpose should be considered.

—The Times (London)

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## OPINION

# Against Iran, Patience Is the Only Weapon

By Hossein Askari  
and Charles H. Wilbanks  
This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Whoever comes to power in Iran after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini will encounter severe problems. Iran faces enormous economic difficulties: no credit on world markets, an oil industry ravaged by mismanagement and the Gulf war, and factory output that stands at a fraction of what it was under the shah. Politically, Kurdish insurgents continue attacks in their decades-old fight for independence; similar turmoil is on the rise in Baluchistan, and 1.5 million to 2 million Afghan refugees have flooded into Iran, some of whom it can be assumed, are Soviet agents.

But along with all the problems, Ayatollah Khomeini will leave legacies of strength. The first is the ideological makeup of the populace. Many people have been killed in the war, left the country or been the victims of political repression. But one statistic rings out as crucial: 35 percent of all Iranians are now under 16 years old—an ideologically malleable group that assures the revolution a near majority of devout followers into the long-term future.

The second legacy is fierce independence. From World War II until the 1979 revolution, Iranians had believed that foreign powers controlled their destiny. This inferiority complex was especially intense regarding the United States, which did in fact hold great sway over internal Iranian affairs (it was the United States that, in 1953, helped bring back the shah by orchestrating a coup that overthrew the militantly nationalist prime minister, Mohammed Mossadegh). This psychology has been starkly reversed under Ayatollah Khomeini, and most Iranians—a people generally susceptible to conspiracy theories—now consider Iran's destiny to be in Iranian hands.

Finally, Iran under Ayatollah Khomeini has become a martial state. Opposition to the war exists, but it cannot mask the reality of a new and aggressive military spirit. The latest time Iran had fought a war was in 1826 against Russia—a war that Iran lost. Since, many Iranians had assumed the country had no taste or talent for war. But with the success-

ful defense of Iranian territory against the Iraqi invasion, Iran has emerged as a country with not only fighting capabilities (which it had under the shah) but the will to use them. Combined with its population and industrial-military potential, Iran will be a regional military force far into the future.

For the United States, now escalating its military presence in the Gulf, the implications of Iran's new-found warlike nature are profound—especially when contrasted with the continuing U.S. qualms about using military force. Compare the most recent Iranian and American experiences with war. In the last eight years, Iran has lost hundreds of thousands of people in its conflict with Iraq, and it shows few signs that it will stop. Entire towns have been erased from the map in Khuzestan, waves of young Iranians have gone to their deaths with the promise of martyrdom, Iranian forces have been the targets of chemical weapons and Iraqi missiles have struck inside Tehran.

What is the United States willing to do to further punish such a country? How far is it willing to go? Disenchantment with the Vietnam War was based not only on American casualties and confusion as to why the United States was there but on a profound discomfort with the killing and destruction that U.S. military power had caused. Recall, too, the concern of the American populace when there were civilian casualties in Grenada, and when Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's daughter was killed in the air attack on Libya.

Now the Reagan administration has a list of potential Iranian targets for retaliation, targets reportedly chosen with an eye toward a minimal loss of life, either American or Iranian—"surgical strikes" that would entail little sacrifice, that

would be punished through technological wizardry without soiling U.S. hands. But what can such a style of war-making accomplish against a country that has lost more people to war in the last seven years than the United States lost in World War II, Korea and Vietnam combined?

Thus, U.S. policy makers are faced with major questions about the use of its military strength and about the enduring nature of the Iranian revolution, a revolution that will remain anti-American into the foreseeable future. The options available to the United States are limited, but they do exist. They will, above all, require patience and steadfastness.

First, the United States should, as much as possible, try to maintain limited contact with the Iranians through third-party countries such as Turkey, Pakistan, Japan and West Germany.

Second, it should maintain only a low-key presence in the Gulf. Given the military constraints noted above, a military showdown not only would be useless as a coercive measure, it would further isolate Iran, enhance the regime's aggressive nature and even possibly force Iran into the Soviet camp.

This is not to say that the United States will never be forced to take a military stand against Iran. But that time has not come; the circumstances do not exist to warrant paying the high price of a military showdown. U.S. policy makers must realize that, even though dialogue or constructive relations with Iran are exceedingly difficult if not impossible, confrontation is not an acceptable alternative. A policy of patience and neutrality may be politically impalpable for the Reagan administration and its successor, but it is the best path for the United States to follow.

Hossein Askari is a professor at George Washington University and a lecturer at the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute and the War College. Charles Wilbanks is a writer now studying at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## The Radicals Are Seeking Escalation

By Marvin Zonis  
and Daniel Brumberg

CHICAGO — With Iran apparently having mined the Gulf searoutes, pressure is mounting for an escalation of military force that might well draw the United States into a war with Iran. While it would emerge the victor, one crucial outcome would be to strengthen the political forces in Tehran most inimical to long-term U.S. interests.

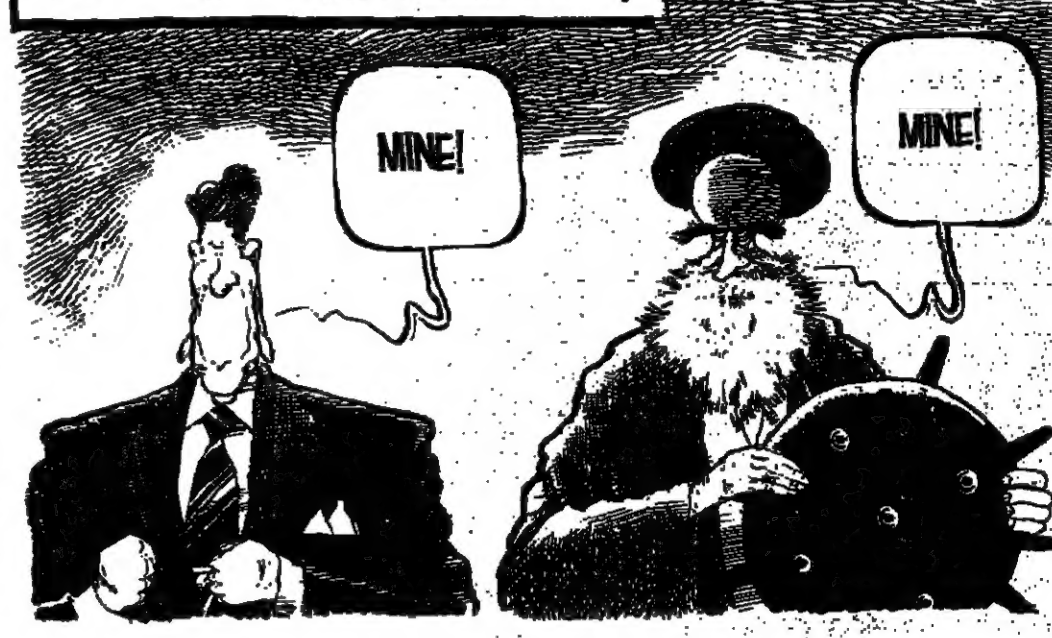
Iran's radical clerics, frustrated by their limited influence in the Gulf region and the Arab world, and seeking to bolster their position in the struggle to succeed the ailing Ayatollah Khomeini, have taken the offensive. That is why they instigated the recent riots in Mecca, by their most important opportunity for fomenting violence lies in the Gulf, where they can challenge the United States.

A violent confrontation would allow them to revive their revolutionary ideology, the exportation of which so far has frustrated the clerics.

Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic ideology contains two themes that co-exist in tense conflict with one another. The first, a universal call to all Arabs, Sunnis and Shiites, is to rise up against the West and to establish an authentic, unified Islamic government in the name of the "down-trodden masses." The exact nature of such an Islamic state is purposefully left vague in order to maximize the appeal of the universal message. The second call is addressed specifically to Shiites: it argues that a legitimate Islamic state can be established only on the return of the 12th and last of the Shiite Imams—that is, Shiite leaders descended from the Prophet Mohammed.

The establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to Ayatollah Khomeini, heralds the imminent return of the 12th Imam. Thus, for him and his followers, Iran is the only legitimate Islamic political state. The universal message has inspired

## WHOSE POLICY IS MOST EFFECTIVE IN THE PERSIAN GULF?



many Muslims. But Sunni Arabs, recognizing the underlying Shiite roots of this ideology, have looked elsewhere for a model of Islamic government. Sunnis hold that the Koran and the life of the Prophet Mohammed provide definitive bases for building an Islamic state. They reject as blasphemous the concept of fulfilling Islam through the return of the Shiite Imam.

Arab Shiites, too, have largely rejected Ayatollah Khomeini's interpretation of Shiite themes. Many of their clerics have interpreted Shiism differently. In addition, they have been motivated by Arab hostility toward Iranian nationalism.

In 1982, Iran adopted a policy of provocation, force and violence after realizing that neither Arab Sunnis nor Arab Shiites were responding favorably to its call. Through supporting terrorism, stationing its Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon and, most dramatically, through war with Iraq, Iran has tried to succeed through force where it has failed through persuasion and propaganda.

But only in the case of Lebanon, where almost all central authority has

collapsed, has it achieved any measure of success. So Iranian pragmatists adopted a policy of limiting the revolution to Iran. But advocates of this policy of "Shiism in one country" were embarrassed by the disclosures of Iran's dealings with the United States and Israel. They searched for a means of confronting the West in order to enhance their legitimacy, especially given the looming post-Khomeini succession struggle.

Meanwhile, Iran's radical internationalists also have sought crises and conflicts as a means of asserting their domestic positions and reviving the export of "their" revolution. So the United States must develop a policy that seeks both to minimize and avoid crises.

This can be best done in two ways: by restraint in the exercise of military power in the Gulf, denying the radical clerics in Tehran the martyrdom they desire, and, simultaneously, by denying Iran a military victory, by providing Iraq with the military means to enforce a stalemate on the ground. This can be accomplished through the continued provision of arms by European and Arab states.

In addition, Operation Sea Search—the denial of military supplies to Iran—should be given new life as both official and actual U.S. policy. In return, Iraq must continue its moratorium on attacking Gulf shipping. That would deny Iran one rationale for continuing its war on tankers.

America must protect its military forces in the Gulf, but it need not initiate military conflict or retaliate against Iranian targets if other means explode. Having lowered the intensity of the conflict, the United States then could complete diplomacy in the United Nations. None of this would lead Iran to end its war with Iraq. But it would weaken the Iranian radicals who hope to secure their power after Ayatollah Khomeini's death. Then the United States might be in a position to pursue better relations with a less truculent Iran.

Marvin Zonis is a Middle East specialist and Daniel Brumberg is a graduate student in the department of political science at the University of Chicago. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## In China, the Kremlin-Watching Is Serious and Wary

By Pamela C. Harriman

WASHINGTON — In China recently, I asked my dinner host, an urban provincial official, what he thought of Mikhail Gorbachev's prospects for success with economic reforms. He said, somewhat unconvinced, "I suppose he will succeed. But he has just brightened, he added, 'but not before the Chinese.'"

Without doubt, the Chinese, who have embarked upon their own ambitious program of economic reform and decentralization, take a very pleasure in watching the Soviet Union, their former economic mentor, following the lead of its disciple.

China is seriously attentive to Soviet developments. How do the Chinese view them? What significance do they see in them for Chinese-Soviet relations? What are the implications of this perspective for the United States? During my visit, our small, invited delegation of Americans explored

these questions with senior government officials and experts on China's relations with the Soviet Union.

Chinese specialists begin with the conviction that Mr. Gorbachev is serious and determined about economic reform. Moreover, they believe that restructuring is essential if the Soviet Union is to regain economic momentum, overcome the widening technological gap between East and West and maintain strategic parity with the United States. Yet, even as the Chinese see Mr. Gorbachev solidifying his position internally, they are uncertain about his prospects for success.

First, as one official said, the Soviet Union has had 70 years of centralized economic control and planning, nearly twice China's dosage. The fatherland of modern Communism, he seemed to say, will have a harder time disavowing its ideological identity than China has had.

Second, the Cultural Revolution discredited revolutionary utopian policies. Moreover, it severely weakened the bureaucracy and produced a total turnover in leadership. The Soviet Union's institutional apparatus and apparatus, in the Chinese view, are far more entrenched and resistant than those in China.

Third, Beijing's foreign policy does not seriously compete for scarce resources with economic reform, as Moscow's does. They see little to the degree to which Mr. Gorbachev can shift priorities from the military to the civilian sector without undermining military strength, the foundation of Soviet claims to great-power status.

Finally, one is struck by how strongly leaders here are gripped by a sense of China's underdevelopment. "We are a poor country," one official said. "We have no choice but to reform."

The same wary fascination that characterizes the way the Chinese see Soviet domestic developments also pervades their view of Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policy initiatives, particularly as they affect Asia. Chinese leaders describe these changes as shifts in "tactics and style" but not yet changes in basic objectives.

The Chinese continue to insist firmly on overcoming the "three obstacles" before high-level relations can resume. They are: the Soviet withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan (the Chinese view the recent withdrawal of six regiments as cosmetic); the withdrawal of forces from Mongolia and along China's border (the Chinese acknowledge greater progress here); and, most importantly, withdrawal of the Soviet-backed Vietnamese Army from Cambodia (where they see diplomatic stirring but not much movement).

Still, from the Chinese perspective the tenor and tone of China-Soviet relations has improved—and the Chinese clearly are fascinated by the prospects of further improvement. Despite reservations about Soviet developments, they appear to want Mr. Gorbachev to succeed. An economically preoccupied Moscow poses less of a security threat to China's northern border, freeing China to concentrate more on its pressing economic agenda. An economically more vibrant Soviet Union is a healthier trading partner for China. And a steady widening of the U.S.-Soviet economic gap may make the Chinese—who are most comfortable with a superpower balance—uneasy over the long run.

What then does this Chinese-Soviet mix mean for the United States? There appears to be little danger, for the foreseeable future, of any resumption of a Chinese-Soviet alliance, or even a Chinese tilt away from the United States, unless the Soviet Union makes fundamental concessions in the West and Japan, where the capital and technology China needs now lies.

The United States should not fear a

gradual, and likely, Chinese-Soviet rapprochement so long as it is undertaken without the Chinese making concessions on basic regional interests both Beijing and Washington share. Such a reduction of tensions could defuse an always dangerous border situation and facilitate progress on resolving regional conflicts that can erupt into broader confrontations.

It is important for the United States to continue pursuing a constructive relationship with China on its own merits, not as a corollary of policy toward the Soviet Union. China, embodying one-fourth of mankind, is important to America today; as it gains in economic strength, its global significance will become even more profound.

The writer is chairman of Democratic for the '80s, a political action committee. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The Gamble For Peace Is The Best Bet

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Let's stand back a minute and see what is happening to the peace proposals for Nicaragua before they are killed by a fascinating combination of American enthusiasts of the Sandinists, haters of President Ronald Reagan and conservatives who once devoted their political lives to supporting him.

The pro-Sandinists in press and politics are contemptuous of the goal of political democracy in Nicaragua; some of our business, they say. They are more interested in continuation of Sandinist rule than in peace. There are Democrats who reject moves toward peace by the White House principally out of distrust and contempt for the president. And some Republicans see any negotiations short of a total Sandinist surrender as a shameful sellout.

Standing back: The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, a Democrat, after being approached by the White House for a cease-fire, suspension of U.S. military aid to the contras and Soviet aid to the Sandinists. Secretary of State George Shultz and Howard Baker, the White House chief of staff, believing the Sandinists had been hurt severely enough to make negotiations feasible, got Mr. Reagan to agree.

Meanwhile, down in Guatemala, the presidents of Central America decided to sign their own peace proposals before the Reagan-Wright plan took the whole show away. So far, fine. Two sets of proposals, with important differences but, perhaps, bridgeable.

But Washington, faced with possible success, went haywire. The administration and Mr. Wright acted as if the Guatemala plan was the only one on the table. This astonished everyone, including the Central American presidents, who fully expected that the two plans would be negotiated out.

For instance, the Guatemala proposals do not cut back Soviet aid to Nicaragua. The Central Americans think this is something the United States ought to take up forcefully with the Russians; not an outrageous idea.

Soon enough, Washington was entering a few reservations to the Guatemala plan, appropriately. For instance, aid to the contras would cease a couple of months before the cease-fire got under way; plainly ridiculous.

Some State Department people were blasphemous enough to suggest that Congress should put money in escrow for a cease-fire. The Sandinists need democracy—and decided they didn't like it after all. The pro-Sandinists in this country acted as if it were a damnable sin to suggest that the United States should not immediately destroy the contras, whose existence brought about the opportunity for negotiations.

As for the Sandinists, they are putting police dogs on the opposition and muttering that if the world does not give them more aid they may not go in for democracy after all. No surprise; no sensible believer in political freedom would believe negotiations on condition of Sandinist democracy.

This is where we are: The United States has decided that it will not consider details of negotiations and instead wait for the contras to wipe out the Sandinists and hold a victory parade in Managua. One famous expert on contras has said publicly that this would not happen: Oliver North.

Or it can decide that one day the Sandinists, because of a collapsing economy, contra pressure and internal unrest, will be ready to agree to proposals that would open Nicaragua to representatives of the opposition, including contras, free the press and other prisoners and create the conditions for a real election.

There are officials in Washington who feel that the time is not yet—that another year of fighting is necessary. That would mean another year of Nicaraguan deaths that might be avoided if real talks started now.

But trust in Sandinists, who have worked desperately to turn Nicaragua into a Communist state, can never be the basis of a peace settlement meant to bring democracy. The basis will be the belief that once the Sandinists have been forced into a real liberalization they will not be able to reverse it without igniting a revolution, and that, therefore, the anti-Sandinists of Nicaragua, left, center and right, will have a decent chance to compete with the Sandinists in a free election.

It is a gamble for both sides. Washington will try to keep the contras alive until liberalization in Managua seems irreversible. The Sandinists will try to keep some Soviet military aid flowing to defeat the revolution that may come if they abort liberalization.

That is called reducing the risks—each side trying to get the best odds. It is also called negotiation, and you get in or get out. The United States should be in, and negotiating, hard.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: War in Nicaragua

NEW YORK — According to a message from Managua, Nicaragua, of Sunday's date [Aug. 18], which has been delayed in transmission, reports reached the capital to the effect that, with the exception of 70 men, the entire garrison, a force of 500 Nicaraguan troops of the city of Leon, north of Managua, was massacred by insurgents [on Aug. 17].

WASHINGTON — The rebellious movement in Nicaragua has apparently extended to the Gulf coast. Advertisements here show that 54 men have been landed at Bluefields by the United States cruiser Tacoma at the request of the Nicaraguan Government to police the town.

NEW YORK — It is definitely stated from Washington that President W.H. Taft had determined to sign the Panama Canal Bill [providing free toll for U.S. commercial ships].

### 1937: The News in Brief

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — The capture of Mollada, a key point for the Nationalists in the defense of Santander, was announced [on Aug. 21] by Radio Burgos.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — Four persons were killed and seven wounded during a riot on a sugar plantation near here. Less serious disturbances have occurred on other plantations, principally among Hindus, who are demanding wage increases of 200 or 300 percent.

WASHINGTON — Czechoslovak authorities stated [on Aug. 21] that the Czech government was sending an expert mission to Washington in September to assist in negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty.

BERLIN — The order of the German eagle was bestowed by Chancellor Adolf Hitler [on Aug. 20] on Argentine and six Argentine navy officers.

مكتبة الأمل







## ARTS / LEISURE

## Gems Turning In a Sparkling Performance

**NEW YORK**—The art market is driven by two forces, fashion and taste, and the eagerness to buy, which reflects an easy cash flow. Here, the soundest indicator is the precious stones market, where prices are determined by the quality of the raw material, not style, or hardly so.

And regarding stones, eagerness has never been so easily stirred as

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

has just been demonstrated. On Aug. 7, *The New York Times* reported that a pear-shaped diamond weighing 64.83 carats and classified as D flawless, the top, was coming up at Christie's on Oct. 20. Since then, phone calls have been pouring in. True, this is the biggest D flawless diamond ever seen at auction. François Curjel, an executive vice president of Christie's North America, says that he has never seen anything like it — nor like the response it has generated. There have been 15 serious inquiries of which two are flawlessly serious. He expects the stone to sell in the area of \$7 million, or roughly \$100,000 per carat. The Christie's expert sees the current excitement as a logical sequel to the metamorphosis undergone by the gem market last season.

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It has doubled in size. Curjel reckons that from September 1986 to the end of July 1987, \$205 million worth of jewelry has changed hands at auction. This compares with \$94 million in the previous season. According to Curjel's calculations, New York accounts for \$89 million, London for \$13 million, Geneva for \$98 million, which includes the \$50 million spent on the Duchess of Windsor's jewels at Sotheby's on April 5 and 6. Minor sales account for the remaining \$5 million.

This sale was an event of enormous magnitude. The organization of the logistics, the deft handling of the media by Sotheby's press office and the superb performance of Nicholas Rayner as an auctioneer were important factors in the stunning outcome. Yet, looking at it in retrospect, many professionals say things could not have gone differently. Had the sale taken place a year earlier, it would not have done nearly as well. There is a new climate, and dealers played a major role as boosters at the top end of the market. Professionals cite several instances.

Take one of the sensations of the Windsor sale, the 19.77 carat emerald sold for \$2,167,000. This was the first time that an emerald had topped the \$1 million mark. The previous record had been set in November 1979 at Christie's in Geneva, by a 12.64 carat gem sold for "only" \$670,000. Yet the buyer of the \$2.16 million emerald was no greenhorn: impressed by the Windsor myth, Laurence Graff of London is number one in the jewelry profession, worldwide.

Further proof that prices of that order were not just the consequence of the Windsor mirage came in New York in the same month. On April 17, Sotheby's sold

a 30.25-carat emerald for \$935,000. It came nowhere near the Geneva emerald, which had reached Britain from India in the colonial era and found its way into the hands of the Windsors who otherwise had remarkably few great stones. In its way, the price of the New York emerald is the more inflated of the two.

Indeed Windsor-style prices kept being paid for many major items sold in New York. There was the sensation caused by a minute red diamond auctioned at Christie's the day after the emerald, for \$880,000. The 0.95 carat stone sold for \$926,000 per carat, a world record price per carat for any stone — the previous record stood at \$134,000 per carat, set by a pink diamond sold by Christie's in Geneva in May 14, 1980. The \$880,000 price resulted from a furious battle between Theodore Horowitz, a Geneva wholesaler believed to have been acting on behalf of the Sultan of Brunei, and Lisa and Shlomo Moussaieff, the owners of London Hilton Jewellers.

Some might argue that Christie's hype was remarkably skillful: There were special exhibitions in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The tiny red diamond had a vast showcase all by itself at the week-long New York viewing. But no amount of hype can make top-

notch dealers lose their instinct of what an object is really worth at a given point in time.

Less than two months later, an extraordinary occurrence followed at Sotheby's in New York. On June 15, a rectangular cut diamond, 35.87 carats in the D flawless category, made \$2,255,000 — \$62,000 per carat. Although Sotheby's could hardly say it in its self-congratulatory press releases, this set a world record for a stone suffering from graining which, in the words of a technician from the Gemological Institute of America, "is like an invisible cloud which prevents the light from coming in at the normal speed." A stone with graining is usually discounted at 10 to 20 percent below the going rate. This one should have gone at \$50,000 per carat, as Sotheby's excellent diamond man John Block had forecast.

The price was made more remarkable still by a fact that Sotheby's was even less inclined to admit: The diamond had been seen knocking around the Swiss market for six months before going into Sotheby's catalogue. Remarkably, too, the buyer in New York was Laurence Graff who would have been aware of all these facts. When a dealer of his stature pays this kind of price, it lifts the entire category. As of June 15, the profession is notified that graining has

ceased to be the handicap it used to represent in an important gem.

The \$1,265,000 paid at the same sale for a 23.30 carat D flawless diamond is further evidence that the market is on the ascendant. This is \$54,000 per carat. Such a stone is considerably less rare than a 30-carat diamond. Until that June sale, professionals would have priced it at \$42,000 to \$45,000 per carat.

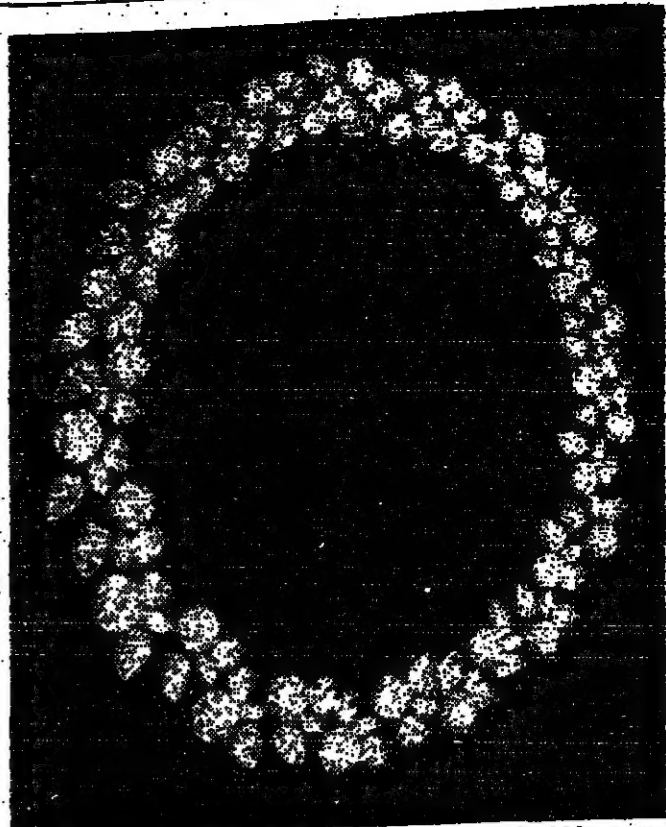
As one goes down the scale of rarity, signs of a steady demand edging prices up multiply. In Christie's New York April sale, a 21.21-carat oval stone of "E color VS 2" — very slightly imperfect — went for a comparatively enormous \$300,000 per carat. Its estimate was only \$20,000 per carat and it was known to come from the trade, which is not naturally prone to underselling its goods. The reason for the difference is simple. A diamond sold on April 28 would have had to be handed in to Christie's not later than February 20-25, when the jewelry department would have been closing its catalogue. In the intervening two months, the market had gone up. The February estimate and the reserve, which, one can bet, must have been close to it, had become outdated.

At the heart of the massive shift in prices, Curjel says, is a dramatic increase in the number of private buyers who have been taking part

in the auctions this season, particularly Americans. The buyer of the Pellegrini, a pearl sold by Christie's in Geneva in May for a staggering \$467,000 was an American client outbidding an American dealer — Fred Leighton, the second-hand jewelry retailer on Madison Avenue at 66th Street, who is the worldwide leader in his field. The typical buyer in the middle range, this season, is a broker in his 30s or 40s, making \$300,000 to \$500,000 a year and converting last year's profits into gems. This is not so much an investment in a money-making venture — they know it takes a professional to do that — as in a status symbol. When you want to be in the charity party circuit in New York — which is one of the tags of success — your wife needs the trinkets.

The market seems set to continue on this course as long as share prices remain where they stand. There is no comparison with the 1980-1981 season when it had also doubled in size. The cause of the collapse at that time was massive speculation, with thousands of newcomers jumping on the bandwagon. Moreover, professionals feel that De Beers is keeping a close watch on prices. When the heat gets too strong, the company releases what is needed in the way of 20- or 30-carat diamonds.

The most telling sign of health-



Necklace with 128 diamonds sold for \$902,000.

ness is, perhaps, the anxiety of top dealers not to deplete their supply of the best. On Oct. 22, 1986, at Christie's New York, a diamond necklace by Harry Winston weighing in all 168 carats went up to \$902,000. The buyer was Graff of London. He, better than anyone, would be aware that it would be easy to buy the required smallish diamonds of D and E quality to create an exact reproduction. It would probably take six to eight months and cost 10 percent less. Graff clearly felt that he could not wait that long.

## 'Normal Edwardian Gentleman' Denies Thefts

By Karlyn Barker

**WASHINGTON** — Charles Merrill Mount, describing himself as "a perfectly normal Edwardian gentleman," said he did not steal rare letters and other documents found in his possession and that he expects the "hysteria" over his recent arrests to subside once he tells his side of the story.

Though federal authorities have accused him of possessing stolen documents from the National Archives and the Library of Congress, the 59-year-old artist and author was a portrait of calm Thursday as he discussed his circumstances in an interview at his Capitol Hill rooming house.

"All this is just hysteria. The whole thing has been blown out of proportion," Mount said. The rare letters and other historical material, he asserted, "were always mine and had been in my possession for 25 years."

Mount has been jailed twice in the past week after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents discovered more than 200 historic documents in his possession.

He was originally arrested Aug. 15 for allegedly trying to sell a Boston bookstore stolen letters by Abraham Lincoln, Winston Churchill and James Abbott McNeill Whistler. The charge also included the alleged sale by Mount of a letter by Henry James to the bookstore for \$20,000 on July 23, according to court papers filed by the FBI.

Three days later, Mount was arrested by the FBI again and charged with receiving stolen property, a 1904 letter signed by James that had been missing from the Library of Congress.

After a court hearing in Washington on Wednesday, Mount was freed on a \$50,000 bond and ordered to stay away from the Library of Congress, the National Archives and the National Gallery of Art.

Thursday, a day after his second release from jail, he declined to discuss specific allegations against him, citing the advice of his attorneys.

The Brooklyn-born Mount, who is the former Sherman Suchow, did

want to set a few things straight about himself such as his English accent, the reason he changed his name, his possession of a painting by Claude Monet, and safety deposit boxes he maintained under different names, previous criminal convictions and his mysterious travels abroad.

Sitting in his tiny room, amid an eclectic clutter of art prints, books, household goods and Civil War-era memorabilia, Mount said he took special umbrage at media descriptions of him as eccentric.

"I'm not eccentric, everyone else is," said Mount. "I'm just a perfectly normal Edwardian gentleman." Most of all, he said he wants the world to know that he is neither dapper nor a dandy, though he has been called both since his awkward leap into notoriety.

Discussing his handsomely attired appearance, Mount said he buys his clothes — including the tastefully striped shirt, gray print slacks and blue-and-gray-striped Yves Saint Laurent tie he wore Thursday — from a thrift store. "I am the most distinguished figure ever to be dressed by the Salvation Army," he said.

And where did he get his Monet? "I got it several years ago from a friend who owed me a lot of money," said Mount, noting that the painting was seized by the FBI. "Is it real? I suppose so by the FBI."

And the \$18,400 that the FBI found in one of his safety deposit boxes?

"I don't have a bank account in this country," he explained. "It's all I have — I pay cash for everything."

Mount thinks the reason he changed his name should be obvious: "I was going into the business world, and I wanted a name people could pronounce and remember, and my old name was neither."

His English accent is not put on either, according to Mount. Since childhood, he said, he has traveled extensively in Europe, first with his parents, then as a Guggenheim fellow and, later, as a historian.

"For five years I spoke nothing but French," Mount said. Then in 1961 he moved to Ireland, "and when I started to talk, it came out like this."



Charles Merrill Mount

Mount described his time in Ireland, where he said he married and fathered four children during the 1960s, as the happiest years of his life.

"Home is Ireland," Mount said. "I was born in Dublin in 1961 at the age of 33."

But he has a sad feeling about the country now. In 1971, he said, his wife left him during a stay in New

York and "disappeared." He thinks she returned to Ireland, and he has traveled there under various assumed names looking for her.

"To get to Ireland unseen and unknown is the thing," said Mount, adding that his wife's family has tried to thwart the relationship because he was married previously.

"For 16 years, I have failed to find her. I've run out of strength, and I've run out of money."

He said there is nothing "sinister" about the various aliases he has used on passports and on the two safety deposit boxes searched by the FBI. "All of this is involved with my domestic affairs, and nothing else," Mount said.

The FBI, he complained, made much of his conviction for car theft in England and the time he served in prison after being convicted of making threatening telephone calls to his mother.

The car theft charge, according to Mount, was a misunderstanding. The calls to his mother in 1981 were another matter.

"My son was kidnapped, and I made calls to my mother telling her to bring him back," said Mount. "He was only 16; he was living with me in my custody, and I know she paid to have him kidnapped. But the police didn't do anything except to accuse me of making threatening phone calls."

Mount said he began collecting autographs and other rare and historic materials in 1954, and he never paid more than \$30 for any item and that many of the more valuable materials were given to him by friends.

As an historian, he has written biographies of John Singer Sargent, Gilbert Stuart and Mount. In the late 1970s, Mount donated his research materials from the works to the Library of Congress.

"After that, they were very nice to me," said Mount, whose will stipulates that his more recent research materials be donated to the library.

He was given work space in the library's administrative offices. He moved in his files and typewriter and spent much of the past two years there, until July, writing a second Sargent biography.

Mount said he did not use the library's collection that much, relying instead on his own material. And he doesn't put much stock in the library's contention that materials he checked out have disappeared.

"They're a little muddled," he said. "They don't know what they've got." Mount's priority now is to make money. "I'm desperate. My attorney gave me \$5 to get home yesterday," he said. "I want to do a Donna Rice and tell my story — but I will not pose nude. I will give my exclusive to someone, maybe People."

Whatever happens next, Mount said, he has decided that all the fuss over his habits, clothes and so-called foreign ways means only one thing: "I don't belong in America."

## Safeguarding Historic Documents

By Herbert Mitgang

**NEW YORK** — In light of charges against an art historian involving allegedly stolen historic documents, librarians and archivists in New York and across the United States are taking a hard look at how to safeguard manuscripts against vandalism and theft.

The problem of protecting important documents in places where scholars are welcome is nationwide. Manuscripts, prints and drawings have soared in value in recent years. Presidential letters and Civil War documents signed by famous generals, similar to those that were allegedly found in Mount's safe deposit boxes, are sold by private dealers and big auction houses for thousands of dollars.

But it is not only the chance to make money that leads to theft by real or fraudulent scholars. According to library authorities, it is also the idea of secretly possessing a historic letter that can be a strong temptation.

The director of special collections in the library of the University of California at Los Angeles, David Zeitberg, has been studying the problem. He serves as chairman of a committee of the Association of College and Research Librarians that is dealing with the security of rare books and manuscripts. "We've written new guidelines to prevent thefts and also model legislation for states," Zeitberg said. "But we need stiffer laws against library thieves."

"One of the big flaws is that such thefts are

subsumed under shoplifting. When caught, these felons usually wind up with a suspended sentence. We consider library stealing a felony, not a misdemeanor. If someone steals a \$10,000 automobile, that's considered grand larceny. But if he steals a \$10,000 manuscript, it's not ranked in the same class of criminality."

Zeitberg said that another problem militating against effective security was the attitude of some library officials.

"A lot of these thefts are swept under the rug," he said. "There is some fear that trustees or donors or the public might hesitate to help a library if they thought security was weak."

Among the preventive measures proposed by the Association of College and Research Librarians are these:

- Watching researchers more carefully in reading rooms.
- Planning on how to deal with theft when it is discovered.
- Immediate publicity among institutions and private manuscript dealers about stolen documents.
- Being straightforward about letting the public know when documents disappear.
- Prosecuting thieves to the limit of the law when they are caught.

The New York Public Library, the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, Illinois, the National Archives and the Library of Congress and other institutions with rare books and

manuscript holdings maintain security systems, though they are reluctant to reveal all their methods. In addition to guards or librarians or both present in reading rooms, security usually includes registration cards and sometimes closed-circuit television surveillance.

Nancy Bush of the Library of Congress's public affairs office said the library was "a very secure place, but we are looking again at the security situation." The reading room there is constantly monitored. "We have 10,000 user days a year — that's a lot of use — so we consider ours a good record in safeguarding our materials," Bush said.

Jill Brett of the National Archives's public affairs office said, "We are examining our research procedures and security."

Researchers at the National Archives must have identification cards stating the purpose of their request for materials, Brett said, and there are always guards present. The notes that researchers bring in are stamped and checked, both on the way in and the way out.

At the British Library in London, according to Christine Hall of the library's public affairs office, there are guards and staff members stationed so readers are never left alone with documents. And for the last 17 years or so, Hall said, there has been an interesting wrinkle: a fine scale, similar to those in post offices, that weighs documents to the nearest gram when manuscripts are taken out and then returned.

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NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ACM Gov	12,524	12	11 1/2	-1/2
IBM	3,581	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
GE	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
IBM	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
IBM	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
IBM	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
IBM	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
IBM	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
IBM	2,888	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2

Market Sales	
NYSE adv. volume	199,580,000
NYSE adv. volume	236,341,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000
NYSE adv. volume	1,240,000

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	187.79	186.82	187.51	+0.69
NYSE	187.79	186.82	187.51	+0.69
NYSE	187.79	186.82	187.51	+0.69
NYSE	187.79	186.82	187.51	+0.69
NYSE	187.79	186.82	187.51	+0.69

Friday's NYSE Closing	
NYSE	187.51
NYSE	187.51
NYSE	187.51
NYSE	187.51
NYSE	187.51
NYSE	187.51

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	187.51
Composite	187.51
Composite	187.51
Composite	187.51
Composite	187.51
Composite	187.51

AMEX Most Active	
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High
Vol.	High

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	88.00
Utilities	88.00
Industrials	88.00

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	187.51
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Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.	
Buy	187.51
Buy	187.51
Buy	187.51
Buy	187.51
Buy	187.51
Buy	187.51

Dow Jones Averages	
Open	187.51
Open	187.51
Open	187.51
Open	187.51
Open	187.51
Open	187.51

Standard & Poor's Index	
Industrials	187.51
Industrials	187.51
Industrials	187.51
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Industrials	187.51

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	187.51
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Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51
Advanced	187.51

AMEX Stock Index	
High	187.51
High	187.51
High	187.51
High	187.51
High	187.51
High	187.51

Tables include the nationwide prices at the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Dow Edges Up to Set Record

**NEW YORK** — The Dow Jones industrial average set its 54th record of the year Friday, ending a volatile week with only a slight gain in active trading.

The broader market was almost unchanged from Thursday because of continued weakness in the dollar, which kept investors cautious. The Dow, which dropped 46 points on Tuesday only to rebound 41 points on Thursday, closed Friday up 2.71 to 2,709.50. It was the third record of the week.

The Dow had been up as much as 11 points in early Friday trading.

Advancing issues just barely outnumbered declines among the 2,013 issues traded. Volume eased to about 191 million shares from the 196.5 million traded Thursday.

In addition to the Dow, broader market indexes broke day-old records. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.47 to 187.51 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.06 to 335.90. The price of an average share rose 10 cents.

Reflecting strength in over-the-counter issues, the National Association of Securities Dealers composite index rose 2.44 to a record 453.19.

"We were in a holding pattern today," said Hildegarde Zagorak, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities. "The dollar threw a little roadblock in the way of the charging bull."

"What we learned this week," she said, "is that the dollar is the wild card. We don't necessarily need a rising dollar, but we do need a stable dollar for the market to keep surging."

Investors demonstrated their sensitivity to

the dollar early in the week when the U.S. currency, in a delayed reaction to the report last Friday of a bulging trade deficit, tumbled and Wall Street feared a lower dollar would discourage foreign investment in U.S. stocks.

"Institutions are still heavy with cash and they appear comfortable putting it to work in stocks," said Thomas Ryan of Kidder Peabody. He also said that there has been no indication that foreign investment has abated this week even though the dollar has fallen about ten yen since the release of the trade figures a week ago.

Mr. Ryan said that the slight rise in the Dow on Friday was almost entirely due to the sharp rise in Philip Morris, one of the 30 industrials in the average.

Shares of tobacco stocks rose sharply after the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th District in Atlanta ruled in favor of American Brands in a closely-watched case that could have an impact on future liability cases against tobacco companies, traders and analysts said.

The court said that the company can use federal cigarette labeling laws as a defense against suits that claim its cigarette products caused the death of a smoker.

Shares of American Brands rose 2 1/2 to 55 1/2. Philip Morris climbed 4 1/2 to 111 1/2 and RJR Nabisco 3 to 64 1/2.

Smithkline Beecham Corp. fell 5 1/2 to 65 1/2 after Bolar Pharmaceutical said it received Food and Drug Administration approval to produce the generic equivalent of Smithkline's Dyzide drug, traders and analysts said.

Dyzide is Smithkline's second-biggest selling drug. It is a diuretic and an anti-hypertensive drug that contributes about \$300 million in sales to Smithkline.

12 Month High Low	
Stock	Div. Yld. PE
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# NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock DN, Yld, PE

(Continued)

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Elders Plans Major Restructuring

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Australian conglomerate Elders Ltd. said Friday it planned to set up a listed investment company in Hong Kong as part of a major restructuring involving its domestic and international activities.

"The Hong Kong company will be the vehicle for Elders' international investment activities," it said.

"Planning of this company is already at an advanced stage and a further announcement will be made later this month."

Elders is one of Australia's biggest groups, with interests spanning brewing, mining, finance and agriculture in several countries.

The restructuring involves floating 35 percent of the capital of three subsidiaries that will own the operating divisions, Elders Brewing, Elders Finance and Elders Agribusiness, the company said.

"Elders Brewing will be established outside Australia, as approximately 70 percent of its assets are now in the U.K. and Canada," it said. "Elders Finance and Elders

Agribusiness group will remain in Australia."

Separately Friday, banking sources in Manila said that Elders sources in Manila said that Elders

stake in either Union Bank of the Philippines or Philippine Commercial International Bank.

They said Elders PICA (Private Investment Corp. of Asia) Ltd., a subsidiary of Elders Finance, had offered to buy 40 percent of the outstanding stock of either of the two banks, the maximum holding allowed to foreign investors under Philippine law.

Earlier this month Elders' chairman, John Elders, said after meeting President Corason C. Aquino that the group planned to invest up to \$200 million in the Philippines.

He said he had told the president that Elders was interested in expanding its investments in agriculture, brewing, gold mining and oil.

But Angel Ong, Elders PICA's vice president in charge of Philippine operations, said Friday there had been no specific progress in the group's Philippine plans.

"We are looking at a number of

possibilities, including financial institutions like Union Bank of the Philippines and PCI Bank," he said. "But there are other interested parties."

Mr. Ong said the only formal proposal the group had made was earlier this year, when Elders PICA failed in a bid to buy a stake in the Philippine food and beverage conglomerate San Miguel Corp.

PCI Bank, in which the state-owned Development Bank of the Philippines holds a 22.64 percent stake, had net income of 120.4 million Philippine pesos (currently \$5.84 million) in 1985 on gross revenues of 1.5 billion pesos.

Union Bank, which reported net income of 29.9 million pesos in 1985 on gross revenue of 689.4 million, is one of the state-owned firms approved for sale under the government's privatization program.

Union Bank is owned 60 percent by the government's social security system and 40 percent by Land Bank of the Philippines.

(AFP, Reuters)

### Hill Samuel Picks Expert In Property As Its CEO

Readers

LONDON — Hill Samuel Group PLC said Friday it had named David Davies, the former managing director of Hongkong Land Co. Ltd., as executive vice chairman and chief executive.

Mr. Davies, 47, replaces Christopher N. Castleman, who resigned in protest as chief executive last month when the merchant bank opened merger talks with Union Bank of Switzerland. The talks were called off earlier this week.

Mr. Davies, who was appointed a nonexecutive director at Hill Samuel last fall, worked at the merchant bank from 1967 to 1973, then with MEPC PLC, a British developer, until 1983. He was managing director of Hongkong Land until last year.

In a separate development, Hill Samuel said Thursday that two large shareholders had marginally increased their stakes.

FAI Insurance Ltd. of Australia raised its stake to 14.3 percent from 14 percent. Consolidated Press International (Netherlands Antilles) NV, which is controlled by the Australian businessman Kerry Packard, raised its stake to 12.6 percent from 12 percent.

(AFP, Reuters)

### France Is Offering 30% Of Suez in Private Sale

Readers

PARIS — The Finance Ministry invited private offers Friday for 30 percent of the capital of Compagnie Financière de Suez in a move to form a stable shareholding base for the financial holding company before its public sale.

The public offering of the state-owned group's capital is expected to begin Oct. 5 as the latest step in the government's five-year privatization plan, but the Finance Ministry has not confirmed the date.

Investors' offers in the private sale must be for a minimum of 50,000 shares each and must be submitted by Sept. 24, the ministry said. Overall, the private sale will involve a maximum of about 4.8 million shares with a nominal value of 300 francs (about \$49) each.

Suez is France's sixth-largest banking group, with \$55 billion in assets.

The private sale of 30 percent of the group's capital will give Suez a larger stable core of shareholding than most other French financial groups privatized this year, with the exception of Credit Commercial de France, which also held 30 percent of shares back from the public offering.

Only 18 percent of the shares in Compagnie Financière de Paris were reserved for private sale, and about 20 percent of the shares in Société Générale.

Suez's 3.62 billion franc share capital, which includes about 12.1 million shares, is likely to be increased by at least 5 percent after an extraordinary general meeting scheduled Sept. 17, the ministry said.

(AFP, Reuters)

### Pentagon Drops AmEx Contract

Readers

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Friday it would not renew a contract with American Express Co. to provide banking services to U.S. military personnel stationed in West Germany, Greece and the Netherlands.

The department said that a two-year contract had been awarded to Merchants National Corp. of Indianapolis, which will operate 134 bank facilities for the U.S. military in those countries. The value of the contract was not disclosed.

The Pentagon said it was the first time in the postwar period that the American Express would not be involved in U.S. military banking in those countries.

(AFP, Reuters)

### Name Change Sought By Allegheny Beverage

Readers

CHEVERLY, Maryland — Allegheny Beverage Corp. said Friday that it has proposed changing its name to Alleco Inc. in a proxy statement mailed to stockholders.

The proxy, Allegheny said, also solicits approval for the previously announced sale of Service America Corp., the company's sole remaining subsidiary. The company said that if the sale is supported, the management will ask the board of directors to declare a cash dividend of \$1.20 per share.

(AFP, Reuters)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21st Aug. 1987

Not all fund valuations are available. The fund valuations are based on the net asset value of the fund. The fund valuations are based on the net asset value of the fund. The fund valuations are based on the net asset value of the fund.

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## WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

WORLD STOCK MARKETS.

ESSENTIAL READING FOR

INVESTORS AND

PROFESSIONALS —

WORLDWIDE







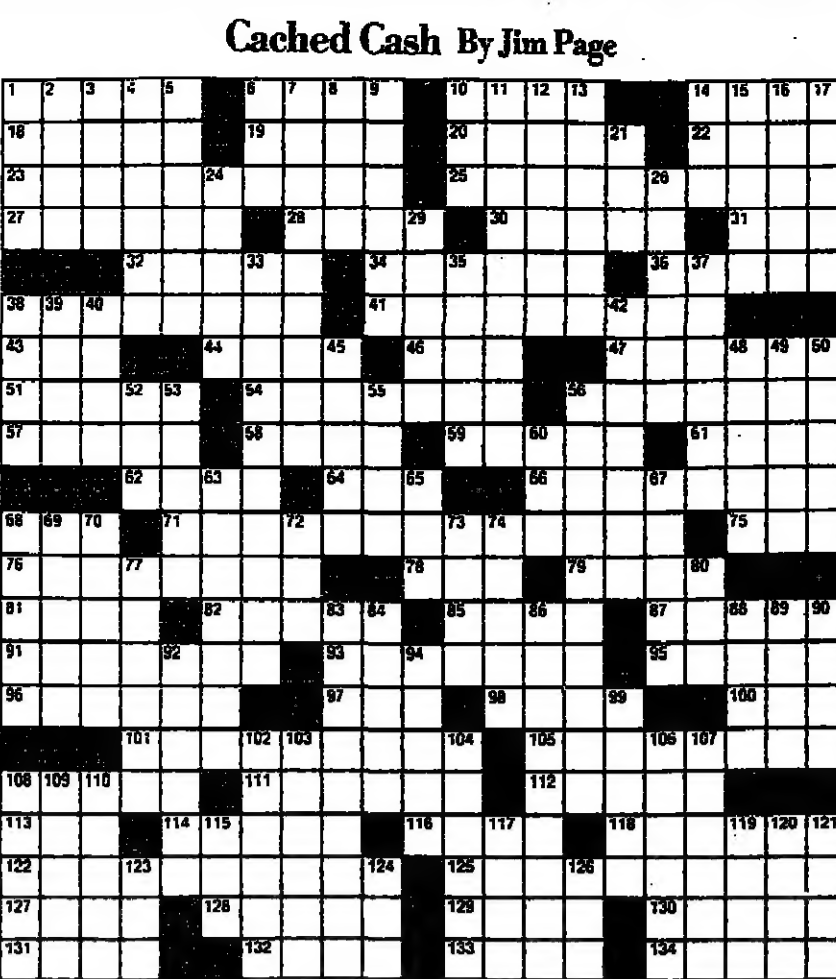




ACROSS  
1 Regional plant and animal life  
6 Tar's cleaner  
10 Romanov bigwig, once  
14 "Bus Stop" playwright  
18 Flynn of "Captain Blood"  
19 "...so—as a day in June?"  
20 River embankment  
22 Mini devices  
23 Wealthy women cover up a shilling?  
25 Mexican's shoe bottoms show very little change?  
27 Sonnet finale  
28 Cobra or parka feature  
30 Like neon  
31 Senegal finish  
32 Hurdled  
34 Andalusian capital  
36 Gobi stopovers  
38 Gymnasium or stadium  
41 Needlework instruments  
43 Gold, in Genova  
44 "Hou—qui maly pence!"  
46 —Koussi, peak in Chad  
47 Shocked  
51 Clairvoyants  
54 Cotton fabrics

ACROSS  
56 Housebuilder, e.g.  
57 Proscribed  
58 Norway's capital  
59 Theban's milieu  
61 Commedia dell'  
62 Bantu language  
64 City in Nigeria  
66 Bucharest dweller  
68 Mont Blanc is one  
71 Dianne Feinstein keeps some French bread under wraps?  
75 R.W.R.'s  
76 Ex-Oakland baseball  
78 Huck's pal  
79 Actress  
81 Mast support  
82 Great horse of the 60's  
85 Kind of silk or sugar  
87 Lengthy yarns  
91 Vanishing place  
93 Antidivulgan  
95 Rousseau classic  
96 Subject of the 17th Amendment  
134 Settlements

ACROSS  
97 "Winterset" hero  
98 Pres. and P.M. Memorabilia  
101 Actresses  
102 Nancy and Corinne  
105 I'd a river bank  
108 Sheik's household members  
111 Wind over, as a film  
112 School for Pierre  
113 Royal flush card  
114 "You may drive out nature with ..."  
116 Horace  
118 Starr  
122 S. African rock group collects moola?  
125 Kobe rebels have old currency?  
127 Ditty-box kin  
129 Zeno's birthplace  
130 Like a Stephen King novel  
131 Mailed  
132 Prefix for carp or crane  
133 Comedian  
134 Fox



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DOWN  
1 Gazara and Franklin  
2 "Dies"  
3 Eyes, in poetry  
4 Play on a flute  
5 "Tiny Alice" play  
6 U.S.C. upper-classmen, e.g.  
7 Puppets' British cousins  
8 Mars: Comh. form  
9 Twig brooms  
10 Hosp. offering

DOWN  
11 Soap writer  
12 Emulate  
13 Battolize  
14 Knot-tying words  
15 McKinley's birthplace  
16 Simpletons  
17 Sigmoid shapes  
21 Rocket follower  
24 Les — Unis

DOWN  
26 Flunky  
29 Iraq expert  
33 One who sets forth with a quid in his pocket?  
35 Whuewashes  
37 School of painters, c. 1908  
38 Fort Bragg, e.g.  
39 Precinct  
40 U.S. banker-philanthropist, 1867-1933  
42 Textile worker

DOWN  
45 Roof repairer  
48 Anchor position  
49 Bristles  
50 English river  
52 Russell's nickname  
53 The March King  
55 Pop  
56 Seltish fellow swallows a penny?  
60 Oval's "Amatour"  
63 Teller and leaver

DOWN  
65 Tolkien creature  
67 Licorice-flavored seed  
68 Aides: Abbr.  
69 Potter's wheel  
70 Unmixed  
72 Coming next: Abbr.  
73 — fan  
74 Urge on  
77 Cognomen  
80 Barrier  
83 S.S.R. dig uncovers a German coin?  
84 Cat — tails  
86 In one's birthday suit  
88 Caron role  
89 President of Albania  
90 Actor Penn  
92 Cassack chief  
94 Put into darts and dashes  
99 Germ  
102 Lindsay's collaborator  
124 — Din Diem of S. Vietnam  
126 Melancholy

## THE BAD WAR:

An Oral History of the Vietnam War

By Kim Willenson with the correspondents of Newsweek. 451 pages. \$19.95. The New American Library, 633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN Studs Terkel's pioneering oral history of World War II, "The Good War," the author placed quotation marks around the title. He explained in a preface note that he added them "not as a matter of caprice or editorial comment, but simply because the adjective 'good' mated to the noun 'war' is so incongruous."

By contrast, in "The Bad War: An Oral History of the Vietnam War" — written by Kim Willenson with the correspondents of Newsweek — no quotation marks are added to the title. The reason for omitting any such ironic qualifying touch is also not capricious. The dedication by Willenson, the book's editor, helps to explain why: "To the names on the Wall" monument in Washington "and all the other

## BOOKS

names on all the other walls that it may not happen again."

Looking back on the longest war in American history—longer than both world wars combined—none of the contributors now see much light at the end of the tunnel. Nevertheless, "The Bad War" is a balanced work. More than 75 hawks and doves, including former grunts in the jungles of Vietnam as well as survivors of the street battles in the United States, open up in this opinionated and, in some places, surprisingly eloquent book.

The Vietnam syndrome—fear of getting bogged down in the Big Muddy of war again—occupies the attention of a number of the commentators here. J. William Fulbright, who practiced law in Washington, was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when President Lyndon B. Johnson escalated the war in Southeast Asia. In an interview with Willenson last year, Fulbright said: "Look, it's very unpleasant to even talk about Vietnam. It has no significance any more. The country didn't

learn a damn thing for it. They're doing right now as bad or worse in Nicaragua, intervening, throwing their weight around like the big bully they are." He adds: "These people come in from Hollywood and think they can do anything, just like John Wayne."

General Alexander M. Haig Jr., retired, a Republican aspirant for president, who was President Nixon's last chief of staff and President Reagan's first secretary of State, presents an opposite view that stresses the intentions of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Caribbean: "Why Central America has importance for us is not that it's a social and economic struggle, but that it's an external intervention which is dangerous to our vital interests."

The head of President Ford's National Security Council, General Brent Scowcroft, retired, comes somewhere down the middle: "Let's just suppose for example that the president comes to the conclusion that the only way to settle the Central American situation is to go into Nicaragua. He might be able to go in but I don't think he could complete the job. My assessment is that anything we can do in three days or five days, before the opposition mobilized, we can do. But if we launched an engagement that would take as long as Nicaragua would take, I think he would absolutely be cut off at the knees. A Grenada we can do. Nicaragua would be a far different case."

All the interviews in "The Bad War" were conducted in 1985 and 1986 by various Newsweek correspondents, before the Iran-contra hearings, but they still hold up.

This oral history records voices from Joan Baez to Gary Hart, from the former premier of South Vietnam, Nguyen Cao Ky, to Eugene McCarthy, from Caspar Weinberger to Major General George S. Patton 3d, retired, son of the famed World War II general. Patton criticizes the lack of strategic direction and national support during the war and bitterly declares: "We were defeated by an eighth-rate power." But not even the military-minded Patton, who says he cried at the final loss of Vietnam, finds much good in "The Bad War."

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Amsterdam	11	8	5	Bangkok	31	28	25
London	11	8	5	Beijing	31	28	25
Paris	11	8	5	Calcutta	31	28	25
Rome	11	8	5	Manila	31	28	25
Stockholm	11	8	5	Seoul	31	28	25
Warsaw	11	8	5	Tokyo	31	28	25
MIDDLE EAST				AFRICA			
Alexandria	31	28	25	Cairo	31	28	25
Baghdad	31	28	25	Johannesburg	31	28	25
Beirut	31	28	25	Lagos	31	28	25
Jerusalem	31	28	25	Nairobi	31	28	25
London	31	28	25	Tripoli	31	28	25
Los Angeles	31	28	25	Windhoek	31	28	25
Madrid	31	28	25	LATIN AMERICA			
Mexico City	31	28	25	Buenos Aires	31	28	25
San Francisco	31	28	25	Caracas	31	28	25
Sao Paulo	31	28	25	La Paz	31	28	25
Singapore	31	28	25	Lima	31	28	25
Taipei	31	28	25	Managua	31	28	25
Tokyo	31	28	25	Medan	31	28	25
Washington	31	28	25	Montevideo	31	28	25
Wellington	31	28	25	Port-au-Prince	31	28	25
Yokohama	31	28	25	San Jose	31	28	25
OCEANIA				NORTH AMERICA			
Auckland	16	13	10	Atlanta	31	28	25
Sydney	16	13	10	Boston	31	28	25

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: South, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp 25-18 (41-61). LONDON: Variable, Temp 15-11 (59-51). NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp 31-21 (88-70). PARIS: Fair, Temp 25-18 (77-64). BANGKOK: Fair, Temp 31-25 (88-77). HONG KONG: Fair, Temp 31-25 (88-77). SINGAPORE: Fair, Temp 31-25 (88-77). TOKYO: Fair, Temp 31-25 (88-77). WELLINGTON: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). AUCKLAND: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). SYDNEY: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). MELBOURNE: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). PERTH: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). ADELAIDE: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). BRISBANE: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). CANBERRA: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). DARWIN: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). TOWNSVILLE: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). CAULFIELD: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). GEORGETOWN: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). LAKE CHARLES: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). MACKAY: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). NORMANBY: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). RUSSELL: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). TULLAH: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). WARRAMUNDI: Fair, Temp 16-13 (61-55). 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## SPORTS

# 5 Swings, 5 Homers: A Player Still Waits For Another Chance

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Spiro T. Agnew was vice president. That's how long it was that Lloyd McClendon had his greatest week in baseball.

He came to bat 10 times in the Little League World Series, in late August 1971, and he hit five home runs, all on the first pitch. The other five times he was walked. The opposing managers were not fools.

It took him only five swings to produce five home runs against the best 12-year-old pitchers in the world. By contrast, it took him seven full years in the minor leagues before he hit his first and only major league home run this season.

Now he is back in Nashville, hoping the Cincinnati Reds recall him before the Sept. 1 cutoff date for postseason eligibility. But for McClendon, a soft-spoken man with no trace of bitterness, there are no guarantees.

This is the time of year for the Little League World Series in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The brochure for the tournament — next Tuesday through Saturday — is a handsome 32-page booklet with photographs of past stars, when ambassadors like Joe DiMaggio and Jackie Robinson came calling.

There on page 15 is a picture of McClendon, in dugout and T-shirt, his head as high as the Vice President's proboscis. The setting appears to be the Rose Garden, where presidents and their standing guests stand at every season, but McClendon does not recall the details.

"The only thing I was concerned about was our season was over," he said the other day.

His season ended unhappily. He had hit four homers on four pitches as his team from Gary, Indiana, advanced to the final against the Taiwanese.

The first time up that Saturday in Williamsport, McClendon put his 5 feet, 5 inches and 140 pounds (1.65 meters, 63.5 kilo-

grams) into a three-run homer. The next three times McClendon was up, the Taiwanese manager called for an intentional walk.

He could do no more about driving in runs, so he tried to hold the Taiwanese as the pitcher. The visitors tied the score and the game went into extra innings, the seventh, the eighth, the ninth.

Then it all came apart, six hits, four walks, and the bulk of the nine passed balls charged against the Gary catchers that day. Taiwan scored nine runs for a 12-3 victory in what is still the longest game in Little League World Series history.

The 12-year-old boy from Gary had turned in the greatest week any hitter ever had in the Little League World Series — or even in the adult version.

When he came home, McClendon was a civic legend. He became an all-state catcher for Roosevelt High, and then he went to Valparaiso University, where he was captain and most valuable player. They named a park after him in the Hammond District, a field used for youngsters hitting the ball off a tee.

In 1980 he left college to sign with the Mets' organization, but after three seasons and 29 homers, was traded to the Cincinnati system as part of the package for the brief homecoming of Tom Seaver.

Wherever he went, reporters and fans and new teammates would ask him about the week he went five homers for five swings.

"It's quite embarrassing, to tell you the truth," he said. "I don't talk about it unless people bring it up. It's flustering that they remember, but the funny thing is, I can only remember the last one."

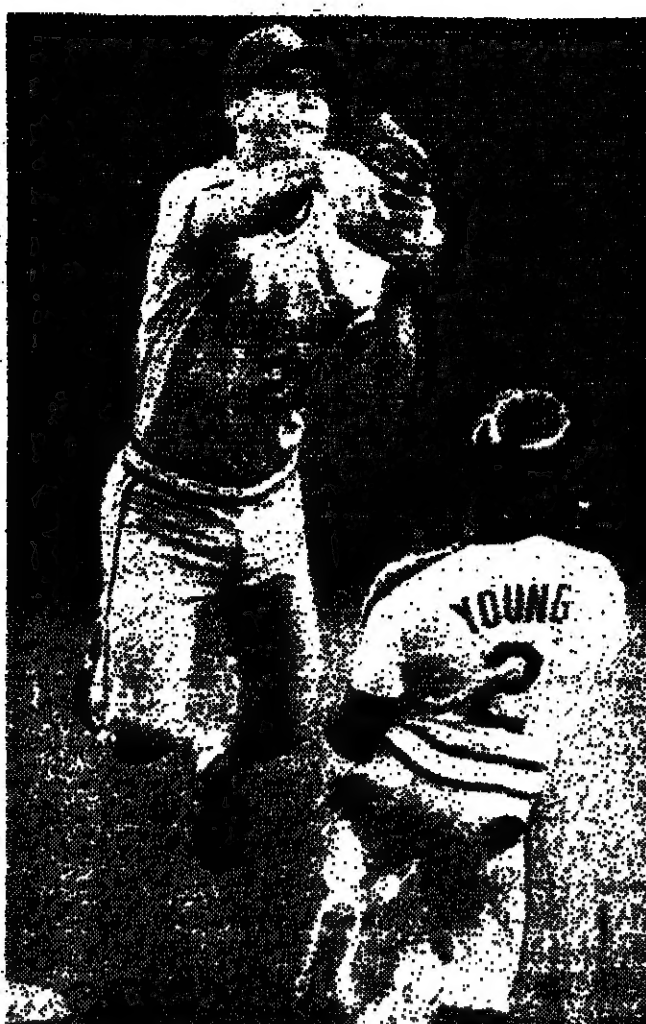
McClendon married, had a child, and settled in Boulder, Colorado, while he hit 40 homers in two seasons for Denver — nearly half on the road, rather than in the rarified air at home.

He learned to play first and third bases, to improve his versatility in a time of 24-man rosters, and this year the Reds kept him for more than 100 days. In 37 games, he batted .344, hitting only 204, driving in eight runs and hitting his first major-league home run.

Two weeks ago, the Reds sent him to Nashville with Pete Rose telling him to get some swings. Now 28 years old, 6 inches taller and 55 pounds heavier than in that perfect week, McClendon has to keep looking ahead.

"He admitted he looks at his scrapbook 'once in a while,' but he added: 'There wasn't any pressure then. At that level, it's only a game. We were having fun. Now you look around and you say to yourself, where's the fun?'"

"It was something every ball player dreams of," he said. "I'm still waiting to achieve that again. I'm hoping to come up with the bases loaded in the World Series this year."



The Cardinals' Tom Seaver leaps over Gerald Young of the Astros for the throw to first, completing a double play.

## NFL Decision on Draft Is Criticized

By Gerald Eskenazi  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League's decision to conduct a draft for players who had lost their eligibility for accepting money from agents has been criticized as harmful to college football because of the possibility that it could lead to an increase in rules violations.

"This case produces a bizarre result," said Leigh Steinberg, a lawyer who represents such quarterbacks as the Jets' Ken O'Brien and the Patriots' Tony Eason. "Players who follow the rules to stay in college. Doesn't this send a negative message — take the money from an agent, and if you get found out you can always go in the draft?"

The league, in a letter this week to key college sports groups, said it had made the decision "reluctantly," but that it was not feasible, "legally or practically," to prevent the players from being drafted.

As a result, the NFL will have a supplemental draft next Friday that will include about seven players who took money from agents in violation of NCAA rules. It will also mark the first time that the league has drafted players before they completed their senior years.

Wilford S. Bailey, the president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, reflecting on abuses involving student-athletes, contended in the wake of the NFL's decision, "We are at a critical point in the history of intercollegiate athletics in our country."

Bailey, president emeritus of Auburn University, said from the Ala-

bama school, "I told the NFL we recognize the legal vulnerability. But I'm certain many of our athletic directors and many university presidents will be disappointed in the decision."

Bailey said he hoped to meet with NFL officials in New York next month.

"I don't want to appear unduly critical of the league, but a lot of people in academics are disappointed," he said.

Coach Joe Paterno of Penn State, who boasts an 80 percent graduation rate for the football players he has had over the past 21 years, said of the NFL's decision: "It's going to cause some problems with college football. The NFL has its own problems, and I guess they've got to do what they've got to do to protect themselves."

Bob Woolf, the Boston-based attorney whose clients include Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics, Joe Montana of the San Francisco 49ers and Vinny Testaverde of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, said that he had "found that every person who's stayed in school has benefited from the extra year."

Verde, Bird, Bill Carwright, Carwright is with the Knicks.

Woolf, however, said he had always believed that the NFL draft was illegal anyway.

"But football is a sport that requires physical and mental development," he said. "It's a shame that this — accepting money from agents — precipitated this draft."

Actually, the National Basketball Association had a so-called hardship draft for many years, then simply dropped the word hardship and allows any collegians to be placed in its draft.

But LaVell Edwards, the president of the American Football Coaches Association and the coach at Brigham Young for 16 years, said of the decision, "I hated to see it."

George Young, the Giants' general manager and a key figure in the league's relations with the colleges, said the league had very few options.

He said that Carter "was in violation of NCAA rules, and as a result, we had to make a decision. It's sad that some players think if they come out early they will gain riches sooner."

The NCAA's director of media services, Jim Marchioni, said the decision would have the same effect on colleges as "the NBA draft has on college basketball. Any student has the right to do what he wants to declare himself in a draft."

In explaining the league's decision, Jay Moyer, the executive vice president and counsel, wrote Edwards, "Since an athlete has been found to 'professionalize' himself under the NCAA's own rules, it is unrealistic to expect the NFL to reject his professional status."

## Astros Sweep 7-Game Stand at Home

United Press International

HOUSTON — The Houston Astros arrived for the home stand lery of their welcome after losing six of seven games on the road. Thursday, they left the Astrodome with the cheers of the crowd and a challenge from their manager ringing in their ears.

The Astros edged the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-4, to complete a sweep

of their seven-game home stand and move within a half-game of the National League West lead.

"It sure was nice to have the crowd behind us," said Bill Doran, whose four RBI included a three-run home run in the fifth, his 15th homer of the season, setting a record for Houston second basemen.

"After the disastrous road trip we had, we were wondering who would be here and who wouldn't, but their support has been great."

Glenn Davis hit a sacrifice fly in the seventh for the game-winner, handing the Cardinals, the leaders in the East Division, their fifth consecutive defeat.

With three games set against Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh coming up, Manager Hal Lanier reminded his team that its run at San Francisco and Cincinnati, tied for the lead, won't survive a repeat performance of the recent 1-6 swing through the West.

"We have one of the best home records in the league," Lanier said. "We've been able to establish our-

selves as a very tough team to beat at home. If we don't have the momentum now, I don't know if we'll ever have it. Now we have to go out and do the job on the road."

Reds 5, Pirates 3: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker hit his 22d home run and Buddy Bell knocked in three runs as the Reds defeated Pittsburgh and gained a share of first place in the West Division.

Dodgers 7, Expos 2: In Montreal, Fernando Valenzuela and Matt Young combined on a five-hitter to lead Los Angeles.

Mets 7, Giants 4: In New York, Barry Lyons hit his first career grand slam and David Cone pitched four scoreless innings of relief to pace the Mets' victory over San Francisco. The homer was the Mets' 149th of the year, a team record.

Braves 13, Cubs 4: In Atlanta, Gary Roenicke hit two homers and drove in five runs against Chicago. The Cubs played under protest because of the relief pitcher Jim Aker rubbed the ball in his glove.

Phillies 10, Padres 2: In Philadelphia, Juan Samuel drove in three runs and Matt Thompson and Lance Parrish two apiece in the Phillies' rout of San Diego. Fred Toliver, the Philadelphia starter, earned the first victory of his career but was already scheduled to return to the minors after the game.

Brewers 14, Indians 2: In the American League, in Cleveland, Rob Deer hit his second grand slam in two games and Paul Molitor collected two doubles and a single to

## No Cork in Those 2 Bats

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard Johnson's favorite bat passed X-ray inspection Thursday for the second time in two weeks, and it was returned to him by the National League office.

And Candy Maldonado of the San Francisco Giants also got clearance for his bat, which was impounded Wednesday night by the umpires at Shea Stadium when the Mets and the Giants got into the battle of the corked bats.

Johnson, whose bat was challenged for the third time this season after he hit his 30th home run Wednesday night, got only one bunt single Thursday after his bat was returned. Maldonado got into the game as a pinch-hitter in the ninth inning and struck out.

The game was watched by A. Bartlett Giamatti, president of the league, who defended the new policy that allows each manager one challenge in a game. "I hope we never find anything," Giamatti said. "You don't want cheating in the game. The reason we give managers one challenge is to put a limit on it. Otherwise, you might have endless requests to the umpires to inspect bats."

Beniquez's fielder's choice groundout as Toronto drove home the A's.

Rangers 5, White Sox 1: In Arlington, Texas, Jose Guzman pitched a three-hitter and Pete O'Brien knocked in two runs to pace the Rangers' victory over Chicago.

Orioles 4, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, Ron Washington drilled a two-run double with one out in the 12th to lift Baltimore past the Angels.

Mariners 4, Yankees 3: In Seattle, Harold Reynolds hit a bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the 12th to help the Mariners snap a seven-game losing streak with a defeat of New York.

## 2 East Germans Break Records

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — Silke Hoyer of East Germany set a world record Friday in the 100-meter breaststroke at the European championships here, and in Potsdam, East Germany, Sabine Busch set a world record in the 400-meter hurdles.

Hoyer dominated the race from start to finish, setting a time of 1 minute, 7.91 second, a fifth of a second inside the old mark of her teammate Sylvia Gerasch.

Busch, who clocked 53.24 seconds at the East German championships, broke the previous world record by just eight-hundredths of a second. The previous mark was in 1983 by Marina Stepanova of the Soviet Union.

## SCOREBOARD

### Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Milwaukee 6, Detroit 3  
Baltimore 4, Cleveland 3  
New York Yankees 4, Toronto 3  
Boston 4, Kansas City 3  
Chicago White Sox 4, Oakland Athletics 3  
Houston Astros 4, St. Louis Cardinals 3  
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3  
Seattle Mariners 4, Texas Rangers 3  
Washington 4, California 3  
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3  
Cincinnati 4, Milwaukee 3  
Detroit 4, Baltimore 3  
Cleveland 4, New York Yankees 3  
Toronto 4, Boston 3  
Kansas City 4, Chicago White Sox 3  
Oakland Athletics 4, Houston Astros 3  
St. Louis Cardinals 4, Los Angeles 3  
San Francisco 4, Seattle Mariners 3  
Texas Rangers 4, Washington 3  
California 4, Pittsburgh 3  
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3  
Milwaukee 4, Detroit 3

### Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Milwaukee 6, Detroit 3  
Baltimore 4, Cleveland 3  
New York Yankees 4, Toronto 3  
Boston 4, Kansas City 3  
Chicago White Sox 4, Oakland Athletics 3  
Houston Astros 4, St. Louis Cardinals 3  
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3  
Seattle Mariners 4, Texas Rangers 3  
Washington 4, California 3  
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3  
Cincinnati 4, Milwaukee 3  
Detroit 4, Baltimore 3  
Cleveland 4, New York Yankees 3  
Toronto 4, Boston 3  
Kansas City 4, Chicago White Sox 3  
Oakland Athletics 4, Houston Astros 3  
St. Louis Cardinals 4, Los Angeles 3  
San Francisco 4, Seattle Mariners 3  
Texas Rangers 4, Washington 3  
California 4, Pittsburgh 3  
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3  
Milwaukee 4, Detroit 3

### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Milwaukee 6, Detroit 3  
Baltimore 4, Cleveland 3  
New York Yankees 4, Toronto 3  
Boston 4, Kansas City 3  
Chicago White Sox 4, Oakland Athletics 3  
Houston Astros 4, St. Louis Cardinals 3  
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3  
Seattle Mariners 4, Texas Rangers 3  
Washington 4, California 3  
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3  
Cincinnati 4, Milwaukee 3  
Detroit 4, Baltimore 3  
Cleveland 4, New York Yankees 3  
Toronto 4, Boston 3  
Kansas City 4, Chicago White Sox 3  
Oakland Athletics 4, Houston Astros 3  
St. Louis Cardinals 4, Los Angeles 3  
San Francisco 4, Seattle Mariners 3  
Texas Rangers 4, Washington 3  
California 4, Pittsburgh 3  
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3  
Milwaukee 4, Detroit 3

### Major League Leaders

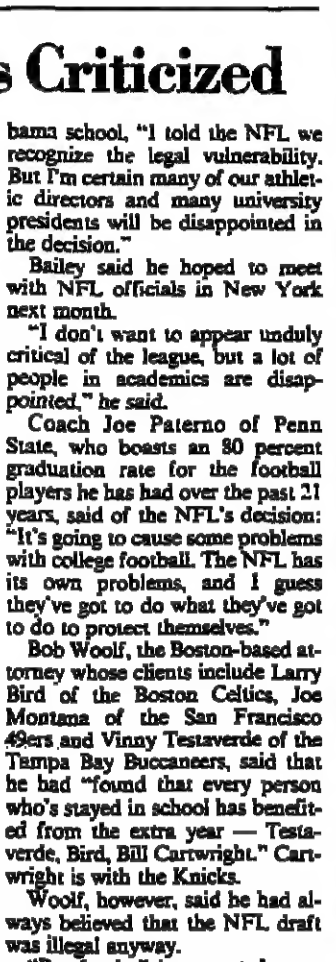
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Milwaukee 6, Detroit 3  
Baltimore 4, Cleveland 3  
New York Yankees 4, Toronto 3  
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Texas Rangers 4, Washington 3  
California 4, Pittsburgh 3  
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3  
Milwaukee 4, Detroit 3

### Football

CFL Standings  
Winnipeg 10, Toronto 9  
Montreal 8, Hamilton 7  
Ottawa 6, Saskatchewan 5  
Calgary 4, British Columbia 3  
Edmonton 2, Vancouver 1

### Transition

BASEBALL  
Milwaukee 6, Detroit 3  
Baltimore 4, Cleveland 3  
New York Yankees 4, Toronto 3  
Boston 4, Kansas City 3  
Chicago White Sox 4, Oakland Athletics 3  
Houston Astros 4, St. Louis Cardinals 3  
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3  
Seattle Mariners 4, Texas Rangers 3  
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